ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,178—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th Sept.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	13th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.I. GANGES	4236	800	T Creery	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. Moule	29th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7502	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	26th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamer marked B. M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SURAT, 4th October. | RAVENNA, 1st November.
ROHILLA, 18th October. | SIAM, 15th November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

F. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th Sept., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 21st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, BAHANADI, 1,122 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15: 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.

Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 29th Septr., on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 23th Septr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 29th Septr., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 27th Septr., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 27th Septr., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

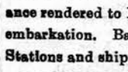
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 27th Septr., calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd September, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERFECT VITAL

INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE
Should become the Household standby

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE,

And is *the* remedy for overworked Brain, Sleeplessnesses, Harassing Dreams, Anxiety, Excitement, Wasting Diseases, &c.

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT,

Taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES

The Blood, giving renewed Energy and Vitality to the Exhausted; building up again the wasted constituents which give the Brain, Health, Energy and Vigour.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL

Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY

Imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

Stop! Ho! Read this!!

"To gild refined Gold, to paint the Lily,
To throw a perfume on the Violet,
To Smooth the Ice, or add another hue
Unto the Rainbow, or, by any means,
To seek to improve Squibb's Ague Specific,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess."

A Most Successful and Unfailing Remedy
For Fevers, Chill, Ague, Influenza, and Malaria
Is SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.
Re. 1-0 (Liquid or Pills), of all Chemists.

23, Hummum St., {MADON, SONS & CO.,} Fort, Bombay.

THE "NOTED" & "ORIGINAL" CLUB, STRAW HATS.

ROUGH CHIP—BEST FINISH.

	Rs.	As.
BLUE BANDS. WHITE BANDS. BLACK BANDS.	3	12.
DOUBLE BRIMS.	4	4.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | THE FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C, P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

USEFUL NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTS & PRIZES.

BEST LONDON FINISH, INSPECTION INVITED.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

APOLLO BUNDER SPECIALITES!

		Rs.	a.
HAM,—Pale Cumberland, from 10 to 24" each,	per lb.	1	3
,, Ready booked,—whole or half	,,	2	2
,, ,, in Slices	,,	2	12
BACON,—Harris's 1st Quality, Wilts, Middles	,,	1	3
,, ,, 1st Quality ,, Bellies	,,	1	1
,, Finest Cumberland ,,	,,	1	1
CHEESE,—Real Gruyere	,,	1	1
Pale Loaf Cheddar	,,	1	1
Double Gloster	,,	1	1

Gorgonzola, Roquefort, and Stiltons arriving Shortly.

Fresh Stores every Fortnight from London.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

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PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.

Importers of Drugs, Chemicals, and Surgical Instruments, Nursery and Sick-room Requisites of every description.

BOMBAY:—Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., } POONA:—Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

THE SOLDIER'S BEER!

WM. MCEWAN'S

RENOWNED "ARMY ALE,"

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST IN INDIA.

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from Canteen Presidents, &c., all over the World.

Apply for PRICES in Hhd. or in Bottle to the SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

LAHORE, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8	0 per box.
Primo de Rever	,,	25	,,	6	8 ,,
Regl. Antonio Lopez	,,	50	with ring	11	12 ,,
Non Plus Ultra	,,	50	,,	9	8 ,,
Exquisitos	,,	50	,,	7	8 ,,
Princess as (small size)	,,	50	,,	5	8 ,,
Neuvo Habano Especial	,,	100	,,	6	8 ,,
Do. do. No. 1	,,	100	,,	5	8 ,,
Do. do. No. 2	,,	100	,,	5	0 ,,
Do. do. No. 3	,,	100	,,	4	8 ,,

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED [illegible]S for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via C[illegible]t America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.

Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued or the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby Notified to the SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "TANNADICE," which met with an Accident in leaving Mauritius for Bombay, on about the 7th instant, that all her Cargo has been Transferred to the S. S. "AKBAR," so as to save expenses and detention of the Cargo in port until the "Tannadice" is repaired and in terms of the usual clause in the Bill of Lading.

Shippers and Consignees can Arrange for the Transfer of the risk to the s. s. "Akbar" with their respective Underwriters.

હાજી કાશમ જુસબ,
i. e., HAJEE CASSIM JOOSAB.
HAJEE ISSOF MOHOMED SULLIMAN.

LA PARISENNE,

THE NEW

HAIR DYE

FOUNDED on a new and original Recipe, which does away with many of the objections existing in old-fashioned Dyes. Its effect is instantaneous and lasting.

Price per Case, with full directions, Rs. 4.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE OF 500 PERFECT WRIST WATCHES.

Usual Price Rs. 20. Sale Price Rs. 16.

NICKEL SILVER CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, UP-TO-DATE.

PERFECT & ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS.

WE offer these fine watches at this low figure for the purpose of introducing them to Public Notice. We have advertised them as a cheaper quality of the MILITARY MODEL UNPARALLELED WRIST WATCHES that are now considered by Civil and Military Officers the PERFECTION OF WRIST WATCHES.

With a view of proving the excellent qualities of these very fine and useful Time-keepers and creating for them a demand, we offer the large number of 500 at a

CLEARANCE PRICE OF Rs. 16 EACH

For one month from this date, the 19th day of September, 1894.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of CLOTHING for EVERY DEGREE in FREMASONRY, all Ribbons SPECIALLY made for INDIA, fast Colours, warranted not to FADE.

"APRONS."

	Rs.	As.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	16	0
Leather Cases for the above	Rs. 4-0 to	7 8
Mark Master's Aprons	16	8
Royal Arch Companion's Apron and Sash	33	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	36	0
Leather Case for do.	Rs. 4-8 to	7 0

"JEWELS."

Master Mason's Silver Square and Compass	Rs. 6-8 to	15 8
Master Mason's, Locket size, Silver Gilt		35 0
Master Mason's, Silver with Crystals		28 0
Master Mason's, Silver Gilt with Crystals		35 0
Royal Arch Jewels, Silver Gilt	Rs. 15-8 to	22 0
Excellent Master's, set with Crystals		28 0
Mark Master's Jewels	Rs. 12-8 to	28 8
Miniature Jewels, Silver gilt, for all Degrees.		12 8

Complete Sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stock for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE & CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]

C. N. TOCOS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO

H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,
AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,
SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,

of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE is hereby given that the time for receiving Tenders for the Construction of a COAL WHARF at Tank Bunder is EXTENDED to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire) on FRIDAY, 12th October.

P. G. MESSENT,
Acting Engineer.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, the First of October next, until further notice, the following Alterations of, and Additions to, the Passenger Train Service, over this Railway will take effect, namely :—

First.—The Down Passenger Train which now leaves Bombay for Nagpur at 7-30 will leave at 8-30, arrive at Bhusawal at 21-5, leave at 21-25 and arrive at Nagpur at 8 o'clock the next morning instead of at 7-0 as at present.

Second.—The Down Passenger Train from Bombay at 17-0 o'clock for Jubulpore, will leave at the same time and arrive at Bhusawal at 8-20 the next morning, leave at 10-15 and arrive at Jubulpore at 8-30, instead of at 6-40, on the third day.

Third.—The Down Jubulpore Mail Train will leave Bombay at 22-30, as at present, but will arrive at Itarsi on the following day at 16-07 instead of at 17-10, leave at 17-5 and arrive at Jubulpore at 0-5 instead of at 23-35 the same night.

Fourth.—The Midnight Down Mixed Train from Bombay to Jubulpore will arrive at Bhusawal at 19-50 instead of at 19-30 the next evening, leave at 21-45 as a Passenger Train and arrive at Jubulpore at 17-15 instead of at 18-30 on the third day.

Fifth.—The present 6-15 o'clock Down Mixed Train from Bhusawal to Nagpur will start at 6-0, arrive at Badnera at 15-15, leave at 7-0 the next morning, and arrive at Nagpur at 14-15 the same day as at present.

Sixth.—The Down Passenger Train now leaving Bhusawal at 19-30 will leave at 10-0 and arrive at Nagpur at 22-0 o'clock instead of at 22-20 the same night.

Seventh.—The Up Mail Train from Jubulpore will leave at 3-10 instead of at 2-10, arrive at Itarsi at 9-5, leave at 9-40 instead of at 8-45 and arrive in Bombay at 6-30 the following morning as at present.

Eighth.—The Up Mixed Train from Jubbulpore at 7-45 will start at 7-15 instead, arrive at Bhusawal at 5-20 instead of at 5-35, leave at 8-30 and arrive in Bombay at 5-30 as at present on the third day.

Ninth.—The present 4-15 o'clock Up Passenger Train from Nagpur will leave at 4-30 and arrive at Bhusawal at 16-25, instead of at 15-50, the same afternoon.

Tenth.—The Up Mixed Train from Nagpur will leave at 19-30 instead of at 9-45, arrive at Badnera at 17-50 instead of at 16-45, leave at 6-15 the next morning instead of at 11 o clock, and arrive at Bhusawal at 15-25 the same day instead of at 20-10 o'clock as at present.

Eleventh.—The Up Passenger Train now leaving Nagpur for Bombay at 20-20 will start at 19-20 and arrive in Bombay at 19-30 instead of at 20-30, on the following evening.

Twelfth.—The Passenger Trains between Bombay and Poona will run as under, namely :—The Down Trains will leave Bombay at 9-0, 11-0, 14-30, 22-45 and 23-30, and will arrive at Poona at 14-30, 16-45, 19-45, 6-20 and 7-0, respectively.

The Up Trains will leave Poona at 6-0, 11-0, 13-30, 22-30, and 22-55 and arrive in Bombay at 11-15, 17-15 19-0, 6-2 and 7-30, respectively.

Thirteenth.—The Up South East Passenger Train will leave Raichur at 8-0 as at present, but will arrive at Poona at 23-25 instead of at 23-45.

Fourteenth.—The Mixed Trains between Poona and Sholapur, will be extended to Raichur, and will run as under, namely :—

The Down Train will leave Poona at 13-30, arrive at Sholapur at 4-38, leave at 4-53 and arrive at Raichur at 15-0 the following afternoon.

The Up Train will leave Raichur at 13-45, arrive at Sholapur at 23-55, leave at 0-10 and arrive at Poona at 10-30 the following morning.

Fifteenth.—The Down Passenger Train leaving Bombay, for Karjat at 15-30 and the Up Train leaving Karjat for Bombay at 6-30 will be discontinued.

Sixteenth.—Some of the Local Trains between Bombay and Coorla and Thana and Kalyan will be revised.

Seventeenth.—The Trains over the Dhond and Manmar Railway will leave Dhond at 6-0, 10-35 and 22-40 and arrive at Munmar at 15-45, 18-40 and 5-10 ; leave Munmar at 7-0, 12-45 and 23-5 and arrive at Dhond at 16-40, 20-40 and 4-28, respectively.

Eighteenth.—The Mixed Trains over the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti, and the Wardha Lines will be slightly altered so as to fit in with the running of the Main Line Trains.

2. First, Second, and Third Class ordinary and season tickets will not be available in the Through Passenger Trains between Bombay and Thana, and Season Tickets will not be available in the Mail Trains between Bombay and Kalyan.

3. For Information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further Particulars, SEE the published Time Table, dated the First of October, 1894, exhibited at Stations.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Twenty-second of September, 1894.

J. NEUBERG,

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY

FOR THE WELL-KNOWN

BASEL MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS OF MANGALORE AND CANNANORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

		Rs. a. Each			Rs. a. Each
5/4 feet by 5/4 feet.		3 4	7 feet by 9 feet		7 0
5/4 " " 7/4 "		4 6	7 " " 10 "		8 0
6 " " 6 "		4 0	7 " " 12 "		9 8
6 " " 8 "		5 6	7 " " 14 "		11 0
6 " " 9 "		6 0	7/4 " " 7/4 "		6 4
6/4 " " 6/4 "		4 8	7/4 " " 10 "		8 8
6/4 " " 9 "		6 12	7/4 " " 12 "		10 4
6/4 " " 10 "		7 8	7/4 " " 14 "		12 0
6/4 " " 12 "		9 0	7/4 " " 18 "		15 8
6/4 " " 6/4 "		4 14	8/4 " " 8/4 "		7 4
6/4 " " 8 "		6 0	8/4 " " 10 "		8 14
6/4 " " 9 "		6 12	8/4 " " 20 "		17 12
6/4 " " 10 "		7 8	8/4 " " 24 "		21 4
6/4 " " 12 "		9 0	8/4 " " 8/4 "		8 0
7 " " 7 "		5 8	9 " " 9 "		9 8
7 " " 8 "		6 5	10 " " 3/4 "		4 0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

		Rs. a. Each			Rs. a. Each.
5 feet by 5	feet,	2 2	6 feet by 12	feet,	6 0
5 " " 6	"	2 8	7 " " 7	"	4 2
5 " " 7/4	"	3 2	7 " " 9	"	5 4
5/4 " " 5/4	"	2 9	7 " " 10	"	6 0
5/4 " " 7/4	"	3 8	7 " " 12	"	7 4
5/4 " " 11	"	5 3	7/4 " " 7/4	"	4 8
6 " " 6	"	3 0	7/4 " " 9	"	5 10
6 " " 7	"	3 8	7/4 " " 10/4	"	6 9
6 " " 8	"	4 0	7/4 " " 12	"	7 8
6 " " 9	"	4 8	7/4 " " 15	"	9 6
6 " " 10	"	5 0	7/4 " " 18	"	11 4
6 " " 11	"	5 8	7/4 " " 20	"	12 8

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.	Rs. as. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. as. Per dozen.
19 inches square, ...	4 6	18 inches square, ...	3 0 to 3 6
" " ...	4 8	20 " " ...	3 12 to 3 14
22 " " ...	5 4	22 " " ...	4 6
24 " " ...	5 8	24 " " ...	4 12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

Per yard.		Per yard.	
20 inches wide	0 10	24 inches wide	0 12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.

STOUT HONEYCOMB PATTERN.

Prime Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
24 by 36 inches.....	6 4	32 by 72 inches.....	16 0
32 by 32 "	7 0	34 by 34 "	8 0
32 by 45 "	10 0	34 by 45 "	10 8
32 by 54 "	12 0	34 by 72 "	17 0

Second Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches.....	6 0	32 by 54 inches.....	10 0
32 by 45 "	8 0	34 by 34 "	6 8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

STRIPED PATTERN.	Rs. a. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. a. Per dozen.
28 by 36 inches.....	6 0	28 by 36 inches.....	6 8
34 by 34 "	7 0	34 by 34 "	7 8
34 by 45 "	9 8	34 by 45 "	10 0
34 by 54 "	11 0	34 by 54 "	11 8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.

READY MADE.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
22 by 36 inches, soft	3 4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3 8
27 by 36 " stout	4 8	22 by 36 " blue check	3 12

Kitchen Towelling, 4¼ annas per yard.

COUNTERPANES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
For Single Cots, 7/4 by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4 8	For Double Cots, 7/4 by 7/4 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	7 8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each.....	5 0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each.....	8 0
White, with red border on 4 sides.....	6 0	Red, fringed on 2 sides, each.....	9 12

TOILET TABLE COVERS, D'OYLEYS AND SHEETING.

GINGHAMS, COATINGS, TROUSERINGS AND COTTON TWEEDS.

Patterns and Prices forwarded on Application to

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A CONCERT

Will be given by the above Society,

ON MONDAY, 8TH OCTOBER, AT THE

TOWN HALL,

At 9-15 P.M.

SOLI, CHORUS and ORCHESTRA

about Ninety Performers.

By Kind Permission of Lieut-Colonel SEPPINGS and the Officers of the K. O. Y. Li. Infantry, several Members of the Band of that Regiment will assist in the Orchestra.

The full Programme in Detail will be published later on, but the Three following Short Choral Works will be performed :—

Cantata.....Feast of Adonis.....Jensen.
For Soli and Chorus.

Soloists :—Miss N. TUDBALL, Mrs. MACBETH, and Mrs. OLIVER.

Sacred Cantata.....Song of Miriam.....Schubert.
For Soprano Solo of Chorus.
" Miriam " .....Miss N. TUDBALL.

Chorus .....Hallelujah from the Mount of Olives.....Beethoven.

The following will Play in the Orchestra :—

Mr. Wilson	Herr Schmuck	Herr Stella	Mrs. Collie
Sergt. Quant	Surg.-Lt.-Col. Barker	Mr. Inzoli	Miss Pedraza
Corpl. Powell	Mr. Vernon		
Corpl. Bee	Bayley	Mr Mull	Miss Kirkham

Messrs Fox, Choake, Monoghan, Dungworth, MacDonald, Mathews, Goodfellow, Brockley, and McIntier, of the K O Y L I Band.

Hony Conductor : Mr. R. B. Nixon
Hony Pianiste : Miss Flower
Hony Secretary : Lieut-Colonel Martin.

Plan of Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Reserved Seats...Rs. 3. Admittance...Rs. 2.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WROUGHT IRON TURN TABLES FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 o'clock P.M. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th October, Offers for the Purchase of 10 Wrought Iron 15 feet Railway Turn Tables, Unused, weighing about 5½ tons each, now lying in the Stores Yard, Parel, where the same can be seen on application.

Offers, accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 100 as Security, to be made on the Company's Form, to be obtained from the Undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd September, 1894.

PROSPECTUS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A PUBLIC COMPETITIVE Examination will be held on MONDAY, the 22nd October, 1894, at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, for the Examination of Candidates for the Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

2. Candidates must be of European or Eurasian parentage, between 16 and 19 years of Age, of healthy Constitution, Physically fit for Military Service, and of good Character. They will be required to produce Certificates showing that they possess these qualifications.

NOTE.—For further Particulars apply to the Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Town Hall, between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. on any Day except Saturdays and Sundays.

By Order,

B. B. GRAYFOOT, Surg.-Capt., I. M. S.,
Secretary to the Surg.-Genl. with the Govt. of Bombay.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING & W. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 35 per whole share and Rupees 8¾ per one quarter share for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1894, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, 1894, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 304-306, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose Names will appear on the Register on the 26th September, 1894, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th September to 3rd October, 1894, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1894.

AUCTION SALE.

ON the PREMISES, Gonshl, Bellary, of the Good Will of the BELLARY SPINNING and WEAVING Co. Ld., now in good working condition (in Voluntary Liquidation) and its Properties as particularised below :—

The Liquidators under the authority invested in them by the Shareholders at the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING held on the 21st June last will sell by Public Auction to the Highest Bidder on MONDAY, the 23rd October, 1894, from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.

I.—LAND of about 37 acres paying an annual assessment of Rs. 29-6-3 with 2 Pucca built Wells situated in a good locality.

II.—BUILDINGS.—Strong fireproof Godowns, Godowns for Cotton, well designed with Office, Store Rooms, Cotton Godowns, Mechanic Shop, Engine Room, Mixing Room, Weaving Shed, Sizing Room, Foundry, Cloth Godown with 2 Bungalows, Outhouses, Latrines, &c., &c., besides 28 Mill Coolies' Huts.

III.—MACHINERY.—Compound Condensing Engine of 400 horse power supplied by Hetherington and Sons, 2 Boilers of Daniel Adamson and Michael Alcock, 14 Crighton Opener, 4 double and single Scutchers, 51 Cards, 5 drawing Frames, 5 Slubbing Frames, 9 intermediate Frames, 19 Roving Frames, 7 mules of about 5,440 Spindles, 16 Flyer Throstles of about 5,248 spindles, 16 Ring Throstles of about 5,504 Spindles, 1 Ring doubling, 80 Reels, makers of most being Hetherington and Sons and Howard and Bullough, 3 Warping Machines, 110 Looms (by Henry Livesy).

IV.—The Mill is capable of producing 4,500 lbs. of 20s. yarn per Day. The earnings of the mill from the year 1884 to 1890 were Rs. 3,70,467-4-6 besides paying a Commission of about Rs. 1,10,528 to the Secretaries and Treasurers, which has enabled the Directors to pay a Dividend of 9 per cent. during the period.

Cheap Cotton and Labor can be had on the Spot, and Singareni Coal can be bought at Rs. 10 per ton delivered at Bellary, and Firewood at Rs. 10 per ton. There is a good demand of Yarn and Cloth on the spot and in the neighbourhood.

V.—The successful bidder will have to pay a Deposit of 10 per cent. of the Purchase Money at once, and a further sum within 10 Days to make up one-third of the total amount of Purchase Money, and the Balance should be paid within 30 Days from the date of sale, on his failing to pay the Deposit immediately after the sale, or the first Instalment within 10 Days, or the Balance within 30 Days, assisted above, the Deposit and any payments already made will be forfeited to the Company and the property will be resold at his risk and responsibility, and he will be liable for all the losses incurred by the resale.

For further particulars apply to the Liquidators,

M. ABRAHAM,
A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR,
P. C. ANANTHA CHARTU,
K. VENCATA RAO, OR
MESSRS. A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR & Co,

Bellary, 16th September 1894.

N.B.—All faults and errors of description excepted.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, 11, Mangesh Senoy Street, Holi Chukla, Fort, on MONDAY, the 1st October, 1894, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ended on 30th June 1894.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Shamrao Pandurang as a Director of the Company.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

THAKERSEY NARANJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, September 19th, 1894.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING CO., LD

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Manmar Manufacturing Co,, Ld., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Don Tod 3rd Row, Khoja Moholla, on SATURDAY, the 29th September, 1894, at 11 A.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts upto 30th June, 1894.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th September to 6th October, 1894.

By Order of the Directors,

MOOLJEE JEWRAJ & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th September, 1894.

FANCY STRIPED PURDAS.

IN Various Colours, made to any size or order. Roman Scarf and other Patterns

Prices on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the New De Lisle Road, Sheep Market, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 3-30 p. m., the right of occupying the pens in the said Market for sale of live animals (sheep or goat) to private individuals under the terms of Section 403 (6) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 for six months, i. e., from 1st October, 1894, to 31st March, 1895. Each pen will be put up separately at the time of sale. The sale will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's approval.

For further particulars and conditions of the sale apply to the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Market, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 24, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

A New valuable pucca built bungalow at LANOLI, situated about Half-a-mile from the Railway station, commands excellent view, and has 2 bed rooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 bath rooms, dining and sitting rooms and verandah.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, below Mr N M Petit's Office, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, a first rate mahogany telescopic slate billiard table, convertible into a dining table, by Wright and Co, London, ivory balls, cues, &c., with uncovered cushion, by John Roberts, a handsome ebonised cottage piano, by Soundy and Co, iron frame, handsome China and Japanese vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of D J Collet, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY the 27th instant, at 1 p. m, Messrs BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, behind Messrs. Leopold and Co, valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, a first rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., in very good order, handsome China and Japanese vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, a large size cooking stove, &c., the property of J. KILLEN, Esqr., Inspector of Police

The property will be on view from To-morrow.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT THE LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 5th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY TENTH LANE.

On SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 p.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell the undermentioned valuable property by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the first mortgagee of the same, and with the consent and concurrence of the mortgagor, Sheikh Hussein bin Sirajuddin Barbaray, and on his account and at his risk, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of June, 1893, and made between the said Sheik Hussein bin Sirajuddin Barbaray of the one part and the said first mortgagee of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Khetwady tenth lane (on the eastern side thereof), and without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two rods and ninety square feet or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2118, 2119, new Nos. 3/1-3-9223, old Survey No. 812, and new Survey No. 3-5506, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by a piece of vacant ground and partly by the property of Cumroodin Tyabjee, on or towards the west by the Khetwady Tenth Lane aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Khoja Mahomed Hassam, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Ooman Nanna, now of Pestonji Todywalla, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No 7A and ward No 20905 (1), and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Balubhoy Vallabh, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Pestonjee, Rustim and Kola, Solicitors for the said mortgagee, at their office, No 27, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 24, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

One violin in case.
An invoice of new double-seated perambulators.
4 cases French coffee in 1 and ½ lb tins.
6 boxes pale bar soap.
2 cases toilet soap.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Nana bhoy Krishnarao—

1 case 40 lb of rubber for rubber stamps.

On account and at the risk of Ebrahimbhoy Vully—

4 cases black waterproof umbrellas.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome double-seated brougham
1 strong office shigram
1 light strong built victoria
1 strong dog-cart
1 Swift's solid tyred new safety bicycle complete, good for rough road

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Marine Street, Fort, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood substantial household furniture of the latest design made by Madras workmen, consisting of complete drawing-room suites, elegant chiffoniers, strongmade single and double almiras, elegant dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF 49 CASES T. RED SWISS PRINTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Vollart Brothers' Delhi Agency, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Ramchander Kanhiayalall, Delhi—

V D B 1909-1924—25 cases 1930-1981—5 " 2010-2019—10 " } 40 cases T Red Swiss Prints 22 23" by 23 yards.

SALE OF 5 CASES OF SPANISH STRIPES.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Pooranchund Parmesridas, of Cawnpore—

P P M B 1525-29—5 cases 150 pieces Spanish stripes.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Sea View," Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, China flower-vases, Hinks' windproof lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of J. S. VLASTO, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE

Of Captain A. BANK'S valuable Furniture, nearly new Cottage Piano by Haake, of Hanover, Premier cushion tyre 28" Bicycle, At the Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Army and Navy Society's Stores, On THURSDAY, 27th September, 1894.

LAUNCH COMPOUND ENGINE FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m. on account and at the risk of Mr. PEROZSHAW BYRAMJI CAMA.

1 Launch Compound Engine about 10 H. P.
On view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 24, 1894.

WANTED.

BENGAL CLUB.

WANTED,

A THOROUGHLY qualified EUROPEAN STEWARD, to take charge of the Coffee Room and Service. To a Man possessing Previous Experience and necessary Qualifications, a Liberal Salary and Free Quarters will be given.

Applications, stating present and past employment, with Copies of Testimonials, to reach the SECRETARY, Bengal Club, by the 30th instant.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to all, including Government Servants. WOMEN are eligible as Subscribers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 21st instant till the 1st of JANUARY next, any DOGS found Straying in the Streets, or beyond the Enclosures of the Houses of the Owners of such Dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI. of Act XIII. of 1856.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 20th Sept., 1894.

NOTICE.

SITE No. 99, on the Map of Matheran, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Superintendent's Office, on SATURDAY, the 27th October, 1894, at 10 A.M.

2. The Sale is subject to Confirmation by the Collector of Kolaba.

J. P. BARRY, B.A., M.B.,
Superintendent, Matheran.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninth ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 24th day of September, 1894, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1894.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 17th September to 1st October, 1894, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th September, 1894.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 27th September, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 31th June, 1894.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th September to 4th October, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th September, 1894.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

R.-M. RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to Gun-fire on the 15th October 1894, Tenders for the Supply of about 332 Tons of PETROLEUM LUBRICATING AXLE OIL required during the year 1895.

The Tenders of recognised Importers only will be considered. The Oil must be of good quality, and Samples, distinctly marked and clearly described, or referred to in the Tenders, must be submitted with the Tenders. The Samples to be delivered at the Office of the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel Works.

The Oil to be delivered in Instalments of about 30 Tons per Month, in Wagons, at the Company's General Stores, Parel, at the Contractor's risk, in good stout sound Casks or Iron Drums, the latter preferred.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Petroleum Oil," and a Deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany the Tender, without which it will not be considered.

Government Paper or other Securities should be Endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R. E.,
Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 12th September, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that it has come to the knowledge of the Undersigned that his Son, HAJEE ESSACK HAJI MOHOMED, has been trying to Contract Debts from various persons by making Misrepresentations. This is to WARN all persons dealing with him that neither I nor my Firm of HAJEE JAN MOHOMED HAJEE MOHOMED and Co., of which Firm the Undersigned is the Sole Owner, shall be responsible for such dealings, and that the said HAJI ESSACK HAJI MOHOMED has no concern whatever with my said Firm.

હાજી મહમદ જેકરીયા,
i. e., HAJEE MOHOMED JACKERIA.

Bombay, 13th September, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

COMPANIES WINDING UP.
No. 00212 of 1893.
In the Matter of the Companies Acts 1862 to 1890
And
In the Matter of the ARMY NAVY and CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, Limited.

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the Dates hereunder specified, to send their Names and Addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the Names and Addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to the Undersigned, the Attorneys for the Official Receiver in Companies Liquidation, the Liquidator of the said Company, or to the said Official Receiver, whose Address is No. 33, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C., and, if so required by notice in writing from the Undersigned, or the said Official Receiver, either in person or by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said Debts or claims, at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The said particulars of the debts or claims, &c., must be sent in, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 7th Day of November, 1894, if sent to the Undersigned, or on or before WEDNESDAY, the 5th Day of December, 1894, if sent to the said Official Receiver.—Dated this 10th Day of September, 1894.

CRAWFORD, BURDER, BUCKLAND, & BAYLEY,
Attorneys for the Official Receiver and Liquidator,
39, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

UNDER the Sanction of the Government of Bombay given in their Resolution No 2771, dated 27th August, 1894, the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Karachi invite TENDERS for a LOAN to the extent of ONE LAKH of RUPEES only.

2. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rupees Five Hundred (500) or multiples of Five Hundred, and will bear Interest at the rate of Four (4) per cent. payable Half-yearly on the 1st June and 1st December.

3. The Loan will be repayable in Thirty Years.

4. Instalments will be payable into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or Branches, as follows :—

(25) Twenty-five per cent. on application.
(25) Twenty-five per cent. on allotment.
(25) Twenty-five per cent. three months from date of allotment.
(25) Twenty-five per cent. six months from date of allotment.

5. Interest will be calculated on the 1st instalment from date of allotment, and on subsequent instalments from date of payment of such instalments. Tenderers paying up in full, before allotment, will receive interest from date of allotment.

6. Any instalment not paid in full within one month after it becomes due shall be forfeited, and the allotment will be cancelled.

7. Sealed Tenders, superscribed "Tenders for Karachi Municipal Loan," will be received upto 12 o'clock Noon on MONDAY, the 15th October, 1894, by the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, Bombay, and by the Agents of the said Bank at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Akola, Broach, Bhownugger, Indore, Amraoti, and Poona.

8. Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or Branches, or from the the Municipal Office, Karachi.

9. The Deposits on Tenders which have not been accepted will be returned without interest.

10. The right of acceptance of Tenders will be with the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Karachi, who do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

JAMES CURR

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,261½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	Rs. 10	16 xd
	2,000	100	75	10 p. c.	115 xd
	3,000	100	10		50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60xd
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	245
MISCELLANEOUS.				Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200		310xd
	750	50	150	7½	225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	1½	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	160	10	114
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 200	5,300
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,312½
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,750	100	100	dvdRs.3	75
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,425
Deccan Ice Co., in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	£nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	100	200	Rs. 20	305
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	9,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	135
Kemp & Co.	4,000	250	275	dvdRs.21	324xd
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	1£nl
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	117
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	97
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	475xd
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,300
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	200	9	50
Treasher & Co.	2,000	600	100	60	1,005
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil.	65
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	23
			100		
			25		

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G.I.P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. & C. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Yearly	Rs.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,117½
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	227½
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	160
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	14	107½ 207½
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	195 310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	11,250
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—	dvd Rs.7	112½
Fort	515	2'500		Rs. 80	1,220
French	300	50		dvdRs.25	435xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	50	500	30	451
Hinsoll Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	dvdRs.75	1061xd
Khangaum	240	450	480	dvdRs.30	430
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mashuadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Motooli Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	280
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	227½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	140
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	490
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	2,00
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	610
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	200
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1,190

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	540
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	45
Sellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	305
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	680
Bombay Cotton Manig. Co.	600	500	500	20	385
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.35	1,475
China Millis Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	385
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	370
Connaught Mills	500	500	500	dvdRs.25	625xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	627½
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	485
David Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	405
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvdRs.25	500xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	dvdRs.25	530xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,170
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	380
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,235xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	dvdRs.25	545½
Jaffer Alli	800	500	600	Nil	550
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250	—	135
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	900	dvdRs.40	955
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	200
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	645
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	82½
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Nil	755
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	170xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.15	690
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	965
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,900xd
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	153½
Manookjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,795
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	155
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	2,050
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	420
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,355
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	1,535
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	1,035
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,405
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	—	1,500
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	615
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	360xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,390	250	250	12½	185
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	565
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vegetable Laxmidas Lukhmidas Broker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Western India	1,200	1,000	2,000	Nil	740
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28- 4
Gold Leaf	"	27-14
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	27- 8
Do. do. new	"	27- 4
Australia bar Gold	"	27-13
Bombay bar Gold	"	27-14
Sovereigns	"	28- 2
Do. Dragons	"	27-15
Silver 7	"	92-14
Do. 17½	"	93- 0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Indian Cotton Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.
Association Football, Final Round of Tournament, Cooperage, 5 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Iran left the dock on Saturday.

CANTATA AT PAREL.—Under the patronage of Mr. E. B. Carroll, the cantata, "Eva" (illustrated), will be sung at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel, this evening, at 8-30.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Syed Mahomed Gowas, a Mahomedan mendicant, on the night of the 20th instant, was sleeping on the verandah of a house, at Memonwada Road, with a money bag, containing Rs. 20 in cash, tied round his waist. Someone, it appears, cut away the bag, and made off with it.

DROPPING A PAN FROM A WINDOW.—On Friday morning, a woman, named Girji, residing on the second floor of a house, at Packmodia Street, accidentally let fall from her hands an iron pan, which she was cleaning, on the head of a woman, named Khoma, who happened to be standing in the yard below. A wound about two inches long was inflicted on Khoma, who was taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

DANGER OF SLUMBERING ON A WINDOW SILL.—Shaikally Abdulla, aged twenty-two years, residing at Telly Gully, New Nagpada, feeling warm in his room, on Friday evening, went and sat on the window sill, and while slumbering in that position, fell out in the street below, a distance of twelve feet, severely injuring his head and face. Shaikally was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained under treatment.

MILL-HANDS SERIOUSLY BURNT.—On Friday, a quantity of cotton, lying in a cap-breaking machine, in the E. D. Sassoon Mills, took fire, on account of the machinery getting heated. One of the mill-hands Krishna Ramji, aged twenty-five years, was seriously burnt while attempting to extinguish the flames along with several other men. Krishna was taken to the J. J. Hospital, and detained under treatment while three other labourers, who were only slightly injured, were allowed to go home.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—We would again draw the attention of the authorities to the nuisance caused by children screaming and crying in the police court premises, at Mazagon. The magistrate has repeatedly to stop the proceedings until the children are quiet. Children should not be allowed in a building where the parties, pleaders, and the court, all require that there should be no noise to distract attention. The inconvenience is very acute, and we trust it will be put a stop to forthwith.

FATALLY KICKED BY A TRAMWAY HORSE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Balloo Pandoo, aged twenty-five years, lately a groom in the employ of the Bombay Tramway Company. On the 17th instant, the deceased was tending a horse in the Tramway stables, at Colaba Causeway, when the animal kicked Balloo in the abdomen, causing serious internal injuries, which necessitated his removal to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on Friday. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

THEFT AT THE NULL BAZAAR MARKET.—Walker Tatia, having a previous conviction against him, was, on Saturday, charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with the theft of a pair of scales and weights belonging to Joosub Sulleman, a grain and grocery dealer, at Null Bazaar Market. On Friday morning, a market peon heard some noise near one of the vegetable stalls and on going there saw accused running away with a pair of scales and weights. The peon followed him, and arrested him at a distance of five or seven paces from the stall. Accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Wetherall and the Officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme at the Royal Yacht Club this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

Quadrille.....London Life.....Coote.
Overture.....Eliza e Claudio.....Mercante
Valse.....One Last.....Lamothe
Selection.....Dorothy.....Cellier
Mazurka.....Emily.....Relle
Galop.....Light as a Feather.....Nicolai

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Saunderson charged a woman, named Roushan Jan, residing at Falkland Road, with having in her possession four tolas and a-half of opium. Inspector Saunderson stated that upon certain information previously received he went to accused's house, on Friday evening, and on searching the room found four tolas and a-half of opium therein. The accused, in defence, stated that the opium found by the Inspector belonged to two men living in the same premises. The men were called, and substantiated the statement made by the accused but could not satisfactorily explain why they kept the opium in one lump with the accused. The magistrate convicted the woman, and fined her one rupee.

CURIOUS CASE OF HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Mr. Cowasji Dady Limji, residing at Altamount Road, has reported to the police that, about 2 o'clock, on Friday morning, some one entered his bed-room by opening a window, and stole a pair of gold sleeve links and a gold collar stud from his shirt, of the collective value of Rs. 50. On making an inquiry, a stick, alleged to have been the property of Goonaji Vithaji, an unemployed coachman, residing in the compound of the premises, was found lying on the verandah. At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Barnett charged Goonaji before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft, but as complainant, Mr. Cowasji, did not attend, his Worship postponed the case, and ordered a warrant to be issued to compel complainant to appear.

SCIENTIFIC SWIMMING IN JAMNAGAR.—A Jamnagar correspondent writes :—A Parsee swimmer, Mr. Framroze Cursetjee Gorwalla, who is the teacher in Bombay Girgaum Swimming Bath of Mr. P. N. Kerawalla, performed, on the 17th instant, in the Lakhota Lake, before H. H. the Jam Sahib Bahadur, K.C.S.I., and Prince Kumar Shri Jaswat Singh several swimming feats, *viz.*, a long distance of eight miles in three hours; four headalongs from a height of about thirty feet, which were very clean and graceful, a jump with a big square stone held in one hand from the same height, and swimming with it for about fifteen minutes. He also showed several scientific strokes, such as a breast stroke, side stroke, over-arm stroke, back swimming, frog swimming, &c. H. H. the Jam Sahib was greatly pleased, and awarded him a present of two hundred rupees. The swimmer is a young man of twenty-four years of age with an athletic body. He is holder of a silver medal from H. H. the Thakor Sahib, of Wadhwan for his proficiency in swimming. A dinner was given in his honor by Mr. T. M. Mirza, one of the Najoories of H. H. the Jam Sahib.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY VISITORS.—On Thursday night Wittee, a courtesan, residing at Northbrook Street, was taken to the J. J. Hospital from her house by the police at the instance of her paramour, Pandoo, who found her lying helplessly drunk on the floor of her room. It appears that, on the night in question, Pandoo went to visit Wittee at her house, but finding her lying drunk on the floor, *minus* her ornaments, which she always kept on her person, became suspicious that something was wrong, and reported the matter to the police, who removed the woman to the hospital. On Friday morning, Wittee came to herself, and on being questioned, stated: On Tuesday, I made the acquaintance of two men, named Luckmidas and Chagan, through another courtesan, named Chundri. On Thursday evening, these two men, followed shortly after by Chundri, called at my place, and after some conversation, &c., one of them fetched a bottle of brandy, and some cooked meat. We all partook of these things, when Chundri got up and left. A second bottle of brandy was sent for, and then a third. After this I recollect nothing further until I found myself in the hospital, *minus* my ornaments, which have been stolen."

AN UNGRATEFUL SON-IN-LAW.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Hack, acting Superintendent of Police, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and applied for a summons against Dama Heeroo, a Hindu, out of employ, residing with his father-in-law, at Nowroji Hill, Dongree, charging him with giving false information to the police. Mr. Hack stated that accused Dama, who had been for the last three years suffering from dysentery and fever, and who was in consequence much emaciated, went to the top of Nowroji Hill, on Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, and threw himself down into the quarry in the presence of some witnesses. The bottom of the quarry hole being very soft, accused only received a few abrasions on the left thigh and other parts of the body. He was picked up by his brother, and with the assistance of the police, taken to the J. J. Hospital, where on account of his emaciated condition he was detained. He then made a complaint to Inspector Buttoy that he was kicked over the hill by his father-in-law, Hasha Maya, but he could produce no witness to substantiate the charge. Inspector Buttoy upon inquiry ascertained that the complaint made by Dama was false, as four witnesses saw him jumping into the quarry, and his father-in-law was at his work on board a steamer, in the Prince's Dock at the time the alleged offence was commited. A few days ago, the father-in-law, who had been supporting the accused for the last three years, asked him to go to his native country, as he could no longer support him. The magistrate asked Mr. Hack to reduce the application to writing, which was done, and the summons was granted against Dama Heeroo.

SUICIDE OF AN IRANEE PARSEE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at Babulla Tank Road, regarding the death of Dinshaw Ruttonji, aged twenty years, a young Iranee Parsee, residing with his mistress, Halima, at Mazagon Road. The deceased lived with his brother and parents at Babulla Tank Road, until about four months ago, when he left and went to live with Haleema, a Mahomedan converted from Hinduism. Dinshaw frequently visited his father's house, and the latter often advised him to leave the woman and return home, but he refused to do so. On Thursday, deceased returned to his father's house. The father was very much pleased and told his son that he would next day take him to Oodwara to perform certain religious ceremonies, which the father thought necessary. While the father was talking to the deceased in this way Haleema came near the house and began to cry out and beat her breast. She asked deceased to make arrangement for her maintenance before leaving Bombay. Dinshaw then left his father's house, stating that he would take the woman to her house and return shortly. About half-an-hour afterwards deceased and the woman were seen going in the direction of the Babulla Tank, both being the worse for liquor. About ten or fifteen minutes afterwards some victoria-drivers informed deceased's brother, Sheriar, that they heard deceased saying that he was going to throw himself into the tank. The brother became alarmed and went to the tank, where he saw the woman, Haleema, surrounded by a crowd of people. Sheriar inquired of the people where his brother had gone, and they said that they saw him going near the water. He searched for the deceased but failing to find him, proceeded to the Pydhowni police chowkey, and made a report to Inspector George. On Saturday morning, the dead body of the deceased was found floating on the surface of the water in the Babulla Tank. The body bore no marks of violence and was dressed as usual. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A LOCAL DOCTOR.

ON Saturday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which James Munday, a local medical practitioner, charged George William Spalding, of the *Bombay Gossip*, with defamation. Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, conducted the defence.

Complainant was called and further cross-examined by Mr. Sealy. He said he did not remember either an honorary secretary or a member of the Carlton Club having been sent to jail. Accused had ridiculed the idea of tendering an apology for the alleged libel in the successive issues of the *Gossip*, on the ground that he had "called a spade a spade."

In re-examination Mr. Kirkpatrick put in a bundle of documents through the witness, regarding his professional qualifications.

Mr. J. R. Cattle, Assistant Dock Master, Prince's Dock, being examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said that complainant had been his medical adviser on several occasions. He had an instinctive idea that the objected paragraph referred to the complainant. Since the publication of the alleged libel witness had in occasion to consult a medical man, and called Dr. Almeida. He should have called complainant on that occasion but for the publication of the paragraph.

In cross-examination by Mr. Sealy, witness admitted that last year Dr. Almeida and the complainant were both his family doctors. There were three ladies in his family, and he was influenced by their opinion in selecting the doctor. He had known complainant a trifle over twenty years.

The accused said that the *Gossip* was a humorous paper, its object being to create a little bit of mirth without scandalising anybody in particular. It was similar in the case of the paragraph relating to complainant. It was not intended to injure or throw discredit on the complainant. Anybody connected with such a paper, having a sense of humour, would understand from it that not the slightest discredit was thrown on him. Accused was not the writer of the paragraph. It was a contribution made for the sake of a bit of fun. He was ailing at the time the alleged libel was published. He had been subject to frequent attacks of malarious fever for many years past. Dr. Munday might satisfy himself personally by a practical test of. He never intended to injure complainant, and was very sorry he was injured in any way. He threw himself on the mercy of the court.

Addressing the court for the defence Mr. Sealy said that for the sake of shortening the proceedings he would not call evidence. He thought the complainant ought to to have allowed more time to the accused to enable him to tender an apology. Twice the accused offered an apology, and twice it was refused by the complainant. Under such circumstances accused was compelled to go on with the case. The complainant persistently refused to accept an apology and nothing but the complete ruin of the accused would satisfy him. He characterised his action as very vindictive. On account of the prosecution, the *Gossip* had failed, and had since been stopped.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in reply expressed his inability to accept any apology at this stage in view of the aggravation of the original offence by the line of defence in cross-examination of complainant and address for the defence. He did not know if there were papers similarly conducted, but if there were, an exemplary punishment to the accused would teach them a lesson. Nothing could be more pestilential in a paper than imprating motives of dishonesty in regard to degrees obtained by medical men were attributed. He failed to see any humour in the paragraph complained of. The demeanour of the accused throughout aggravated to the original offence. Complainant was cross-examined in an unpardonable way. He was asked questions regarding incidents, which happened some fourteen years ago. He could not understand what the accused meant, for at the last moment he threw himself at the mercy of the court, and his pleader got up and touched every point which could tend to show the complainant in the wrong.

The learned counsel having concluded his speech at 5 p.m., the magistrate took time to consider his decision, which will be delivered to-morrow.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS INDIGO.

THE First Report on the Indigo crop of 1894, reads :—The total area returned under indigo crop in Government villages up to August last amounts to acres 340,900, which is acres 76,900 or 29·1 per cent. more than the normal and acres 45,400 or 15·4 per cent. more than the area sown last year. The increase occurs in almost all the districts except Nellore and Cuddapah, and is reported to be due mainly to timely rains and the stimulus given to cultivation by the high price commanded by the dye. In Nellore the season was not favourable; and in Cuddapah where the decrease appears only in comparison with last year's sowings, large areas of wet lands sown with indigo in that year have been devoted this year to paddy cultivation. The present condition of the crop is reported to be generaly good, and the recent rains have been very beneficial.

No conclusions have yet been arrived at between the Government of India and the Amir in the matter of the Khyber-Asmar delimitation proceedings. Mr. Udny, the British Commissioner, is still at Simla, and until all the preliminaries have been settled the demarcation camp will not be formed at Jellalabad. His Highness Abdur Rahman has been in bad health during the past summer, and he has only recently recovered sufficient strength to be able to attend to public business. He will now direct his attention to the points discussed by Mr. Udny and General Ghulam Hyder last month, and it is to be hoped that the difficulties which have arisen regarding the procedure to be adopted in the Mohmand country particularly will be disposed of satisfactorily. In any case it seems very desirable that the frontier from the southern border of Chitral and the eastern confines of Kafiristan to the borders of the Jellalabad Province should be demarcated in the autumn, as there can be no question of the line to be followed in this section.

LORD AND LADY LANSDOWNE have left Bowood to pass a few weeks in Ireland before going north to visit the Dowager Lady Lansdowne at Meikleour House, Perthshire, and Mr. and Lady Evelyn Cavendish at Helker Hall, Lancashire. Lord and Lady Lansdowne, according to the *World*, will return to Bowood for the winter in October, when they intend to entertain several large house parties. Lord Lansdowne and his sons are to fish the celebrated Meikleour water in the Tay, which affords splendid sport during the autumn.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon, at their registered office, Bank Street, Mr. Shamrao Vithal presiding. The directors in their report, said :—"In terms of the resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Maharaja of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, held at Bangalore on the 28th October, 1893, and which resolutions were confirmed at a subsequent meeting held on the 11th November, 1893, the liquidators, thereat appointed, delivered over charge of the company's property to the new company on the 22nd February, 1894, and your directors took formal charge of the same on the 23rd February, 1894. It was not, however, till the 1st March last that proper working operations at the mill could be begun, and your directors beg now to submit the audited accounts, ending 31st August, 1894, showing the results of such operations for a period of six months to be a profit of Rs. 13,337-4-4, equivalent to a little over nine per cent. per annum on the capital of the company paid up to that date, without allowing for deterioration, &c. As this is the first half-year of the operations of the company, your directors do not consider it advisable to pay any ad-interim dividend, but they confidently hope to be able to recommend the payment of a reasonable dividend at the end of the official year of the company, *viz.*, the 28th February, 1895. You will be pleased to learn that the production of your mill since the change of the management has met with better appreciation at the hands of buyers, and it is hoped that when, as your directors are now, cleaning and preparatory machines are imported and set to work, the yarn and cloth produced by your mill will be second to none in South-ern India. Since the new company was registered, 295 shares have been allotted, including one hundred taken up by the Government of Mysore, and applications for a further 105 shares are expected, which, when received, will bring up the total fresh capital to one lakh of rupees, which may be considered, your directors think, a fairly good beginning. The mill property and the stocks of the company have been insured for a total Rs. 7,28,500."

In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman remarked that it was compulsory upon the directors of joint-stock companies to hold a meeting within six months from the date of registration. This company was started in February, 1894, and had just completed six months of its existence. He desired to point out that although the company had to face considerable difficulties, it had been able under the management of its agents, to make a profit of over nine per cent. Messrs. Crystal and Company had fully justified the confidence placed in them by the shareholders of the old company.

Mr. Eknath Ragunath Khote having seconded the proposition, the report was adopted.

The appointment made by the directors of Messrs. Wilson P. Lidbetter and Cursetji Cowasji Dalal as auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 125 was confirmed by the shareholders. The best thanks of the meeting were tendered to the directors and management for the able manner in which in the face of so many great difficulties they had so successfully managed the company's affairs as to show a result of over nine per cent. profit. The customary compliment to the chairman, terminated the proceedings.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Saturday afternoon, at the office of the company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Nowroji Manockji Wadia, the chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read :—

"Your directors have the pleasure to wait upon you with their report of the company's operations for the year ending 31st May, 1894, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account for that period. The number of bales pressed at the presses belonging to, and under the control of, the company was 50,953, as against 28,973 bales pressed last year, showing an increase of 21,980 bales. The company's presses and other machinery continue in good working order. The contract for the supply of gunny, rope, and labour having expired last year, your directors, instead of renewing it, have made arrangements to carry on the work departmentally with satisfactory results. Your directors finding that no further dividend can be recovered from the estate of Fleming and Company and W. Nicol and Company (in liquidation), have transferred the sum of Rs. 45,479-3, which stood at their debit to the reserve fund account. The accounts circulated show that there is a sum of Rs. 34,534-2-11 at the credit of profit and loss account, which your directors propose to apportion as follows :—(1) That a dividend of Rs. 50 per share be declared, absorbing Rs. 20,000 ; (2) that Rs. 4,000 be transferred to reserve account ; (3) that Rs. 8,000 be transferred to depreciation fund account ; and (4) that the balance of Rs. 2,534-2-11 be carried forward to next year's account. Two of the directors, Messrs. Damodhurdas Tapidas and W. M. Macaulay, retire from office by rotation but are eligible for re-election."

The above report together with the audited statements of accounts made up to 31st May, 1894, were received and adopted. Resolutions were than carried, declaring a dividend of Rs. 50 per share, re-electing Messrs. Damodhurdas Tapidas and W. M. Macaulay as directors, and appointing Messrs. Hugh Fraser and T. Matheson as auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the business of the meeting to a close.

ENGLISH PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday, at its registered office, Church-Gate Street, Mr. Shapurjee B. Katrak, chairman of the board of directors, presiding, when a resolution, passed by the board of directors, for the sale of the press factory at Jalgaum, came on for consideration of the shareholders.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said :—It must be in your recollection that, at the time when we last met I informed you that the Jalgaum Press Factory had become a source of anxiety to your directors, inasmuch as the profits made by the Khamgaum press was utilised in covering the losses made in the working of the press at Jalgaum, and also in paying heavy interest over the borrowed capital. In order to obviate this difficulty, your directors resolved to sell off this factory, and your agents were authorized to invite public tenders for its purchase. In response to the advertisements that appeared in the local English and Guzerati papers, your directors received in all four tenders which were opened in the directors' meeting held specially for the purpose. The amounts tendered were Rs. 50,125, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 32,001, and Rs. 30,000. Your directors have accepted the highest offer, viz., Rs. 50,125, subject to your approval, for which you are especially invited here to-day. I hope, gentlemen, that you will approve of the action of your directors in this matter. Your directors have given their careful consideration, and have firmly resolved to put your company on a sound and equitable basis by relieving it of all its debts, whereby your directors will be in a position to declare handsome dividends every year. By adopting the proposal of your directors, the company will be benefited in several ways ; first, the press at Jalgaum, which is working at a loss of about Rs. 12,000 per annum, will be got rid of, and, secondly, interest on at least Rs. 50,000 at 9 per cent. per annum will be saved. Further, it is under contemplation to still reduce the debt of the company by disposing of the bungalow at Khamgaum, which was bought last year, and for which your directors hope to realize about Rs. 15,000. If your directors succeed in making this bargain, the company's debt will be further reduced by Rs. 15,000. This saving, coupled with the profits made by the Khamgaum Press, will pay off the debts of the other mortgagees, and your shares, which are at present quoted at about Rs. 105, will go up soon considerably, and thus you would be largely benefited.

It was then resolved that the tender of Rs. 50,125, by Mr. Rustomjee Framjee Wadia, for the purchase of the Jalgaum Press Factory, being accepted by the directors of the company, be now confirmed. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE appointment of Baron Gartner-Griebenow as German Consul-General for British India and Ceylon, to reside at Calcutta, was gazetted in Berlin on the 5th instant.

AN appalling disaster occurred on the morning of the 3rd instant in Morcambe Bay. A party of excursionists left Morcambe for Grange, a distance of about eight miles, in a boat of which an experienced fisherman, named Houghton, had charge. When rather more than half the journey had been accomplished a sudden squall struck the boat and capsized her. Other boats that were in the neighbourhood hastened to the scene and succeeded in rescuing some of those who were struggling in the water ; but twenty-five persons were drowned. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, exonerated the boatmen, and recommended some of the rescuers to the Humane Society for the medal.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	85	54	69	77	70	89	61	44
Saturday, Sept. 22nd	0	26	0	75	0	54	0	7
Sunday, Sept. 23rd	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	47
Total	85	70	70	58	71	43	61	98
Total fall to Sept. 23rd, 1893	79	42	67	93	65	83	64	35
Total fall to Sept. 23rd, 1892	121	73	98	46	97	0	92	16

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 22ND OF SEPTEMBER, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD AND SILVER TOOTHPICKS.—New Patent Gold "pull-out" TELESCOPIC TOOTHPICKS, with Watch Chain attachment. The special feature is that the Pick can be used without detaching the Case from the Watch Chain. A most Convenient article. Rs. 32. Plain Telescopic, Gold, Rs. 18; Silver, from Rs. 2. With Slide action, Various Shapes, Gold, Rs. 22; Silver Rs. 2.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S "NEW SONG," "MA-SA'S BIRTHDAY BALL," a Darkie Serenade, with illustrated title page by Author, now Ready.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

WANTED, PURCHASING AGENTS Throughout India for our TIES and SCARVES. Annual Sale, only in Bombay, 20,000. Correspondence Invited. Opposite the Novelty.—BATLIBOI & VIRJEE.

TO LET, Immediately, a BUNGALOW at Harkness Road. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to L. N. BANAJI, High Court.

20,000 lbs. TEAS! FRESH SPRING CROP Selections!! From General Younghusband's Celebrated Gardens, Kangra Valley!! Really Choice Teas at unprecedentedly Low Rates from MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FRESH SHIPMENT.—High Class Egyptian CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, at Rs 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigarettes are specially manufactured for us by Mr. G. BAKIRTZI of Egypt of Pure Superior Turkish Tobacco. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigarettes. Sole Agents for India, Burmah and Ceylon:—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Sub-Agents Wanted and Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants, and other Large Buyers.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Music Saloons.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA, near Railway Station. Good Table Excellent Management. Rooms Airy and Comfortable.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

ZINC CUSHION WARMERS.—Necessary for keeping Billiard Cushions DRY during the Monsoon. Can be had of JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

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IRON FRAME PIANOS for INDIA, in Black and Gold Ornamented Cases, on Favourable terms for Cash or Hire Payment System.—SOUNDY & Co. Ld.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.—A Delicious Non-Alcoholic Beverage for the Hot Weather, Rs. 4 per Doz. Apply WALTER NUTTER & Co., Opposite Fort Custom House.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget etc, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have resolved to abandon to a great extent the Increased Prices that have been added to their quotations during the previous twelve months in consequence of the loss that Exchange has caused them, and in hope of doubling their business by surrendering prices, they now claim the support of the Indian Public to secure that end.

They are preparing their new Schedule of Rates, which will be forwarded on application to any intending purchaser.

Bombay, September 11, 1894.

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TO

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THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure: probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND FEBRIFUGE.

SULPHATE of Quinine and Febrifuge manufactured by the Madras Government can be obtained on Pre-payment in one, half and quarter pound tins, from the *Director of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund*, at the following rates per pound:—

	QUININE.	FEBRIFUGE.
Medical Depots	Rs. 14	Rs. 10
Government Officers	,, 16	,, 10
The Public.....	,, 16	,, 12

If the Quinine or Febrifuge is sent by Post, the following extra charges will be made:—One pound tin, 12 annas; half pound tin, 8 annas; quarter pound tin, 4 annas.

EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1895.

AN EXHIBITION of the INDUSTRIAL FINE ARTS and MANUFACTURES of INDIA will be OPENED in MAY, 1895, in the Extensive Exhibition Buildings, now in course of preparation, which will Replace the present Exhibition at Earl's Court and cover a site of more than 22 Acres.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES

Will be represented by an Indian Street and Bazaar, in which the various Trades will be practised by Indian Artisans.

INDIAN ART MANUFACTURES.

A large Palace and Hall in Iron and Glass, covering an immense area, will be erected in conjunction with Loggias and Terraces, Lakes, Fountains, &c. These Buildings will be Exclusively Reserved for the display, exhibition and sale of Indian Products and Art Manufactures.

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In which over Two Thousand Performers will take part, will be produced under the direction of MR. IMRE KIRALFY (the Author of "Venice," in London, "Nero" and "America") in a Magnificent Building, which is being erected for the purpose, and which will have a seating capacity for many thousands.

AN INDIAN FINE ART SECTION AND LOAN COLLECTION OF PICTURES AND WORKS OF ART

Is being organised.

VALUABLE MONEY PRIZES

Will be awarded for the best examples of Art workmanship, which will be selected by an Honorary Committee.

Further particulars will be shortly announced, and Plans of the Commercial Section will be forwarded to Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. KING HAMILTON and Co, Calcutta, the Shipping and Forwarding Agents for India.

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NOTES:

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

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Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22.

WITH the exception of a decline of 1/8 per cent. in Four per cent. Rupee Securities at £57 7/8; the London Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged yesterday. The price of Bar Silver was unaltered at 29¼d. per oz., as it was also in New York, at 63 5-8d. per oz., with demand Exchange on London unchanged. The London market rate of discount on short Bills was reduced 1/8 per cent., say, to ½ per cent.; that on six months sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 7/8 per cent. The weekly shipments of Specie to India were £50,000 in Silver, and the quite exceptionally large amount of £100,000 in Gold—all for Bombay. The shipments of the white metal to this port for the present month now amount to £160,000; and of the yellow one to £150,000. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1¼d.

To-day, however, the buying rate on India has been further reduced by 1-16d. to 1s. 1 3-16d., but with the exception of Silver, which is 3-16d. higher, at 29 7-16d. per oz., the usual financial items from London come again unaltered. Silver in New York, however, is ¼ cent dearer, at 63 7-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·86¼ dollars.

The Wheat market was quiet, and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool was quoted at 4s. 5d. per cental, ex-quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed easier last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals easier; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 3 23-32d.; but Arrivals were from 1-64d. to 3-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 3 17-32d. for September deliveries, and the same for January-February. In East Indian Cotton, Westerns and Tinnevellys were 1-8d. per lb. lower, and "Fair" Coconadas had declined ¼d. per lb. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet. Cotton at Havre was a franc lower for "Good" Oomra, at fcs. 35½; and 1½ franc for "Fine" Broach at fcs. 42 per lb.

A further decline of 1-16d. per lb. has taken place to-day in the price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool, at 3 21-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals are 1-64d. to 1-32 lower. The Sales are 8,000 bales, East Indians *nil*, the market having closed quiet this afternoon; Surats flats; and Arrivals easier.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were, at 66,000 bales, the same as in the week preceding; but the amount forwarded to consumer was 8,000 bales more, at 64,000 bales. The week's Imports were 3,000 bales more, at 12,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased during the week by 59,000 bales; and it was thus lighter, by 178,000 bales than at the same time last year, and by 319,000 bales compared with the year before. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool declined 5-32d. during the week; and yesterday's quotation was 31-32d. below last year's on the corresponding day, and 15-32d. lower than the price ruling in 1892.

In New York, 6 11-16d. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton yesterday; but October Futures were 7 points lower, at 6·32 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 24,000 bales, making the week's receipts considerably heavier than in both the two preceding years, the total arrivals of the new crop to date showing an increase of 87,000 bales, and of 5,000 bales, compared with the figures for last year and the year before, respectively.

Prices of Cotton in New York are virtually unchanged to-day, the spot quotation being the same as yesterday's, while October Futures are a point higher, at 6·33 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 28,000 bales, going against 20,000 bales last year, and 19,000 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous Seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	143,000	95,000	116,000
,, exports to U. Kingdom..	24,000	21,000	39,000
,, ,, Continent.....	17,000	24,000	6,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ..	293,000	179,000	261,000
,, exports to U. K. do. ..	51,000	43,991	73,098
,, ,, to Continent do. ..	25,000	44,000	18,000
,, Stock in the Ports	310,000	324,000	539,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 21st instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	not recd	2,128,160	2,532,700
,, ,, Surats		174,950	236,530

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	856,000	1,033,920	1,174,780
,, London	(not recd.)	9,000	8,000
American Afloats	50,000	30,000	46,000
East Indian ,, ...	10,000	10,000	12,000
Total ...	.....	1,082,920	1,240,780
Price of Mid.-Americans.....	3 23-32d.	4 11-16d.	4 3-16d.
,, Good Dhollera	2½d.	4d.	3½d.
Difference	27-32d.	11-16d.	13-16d.

Our local Cotton market has been dull to-day at a further decline in prices of Rs. 2 per candy. Purchases for export have been *nil*; and the Mills have taken only 400 bales, consisting of 200 Khangaum, at Rs. 167½; 150 Karanjia, at Rs. 170½ per candy.

WHEAT has also been a dull market, only a small export business having been reported; but prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have also been taken to a small extent by shippers in a quiet market and on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	271 bales.
Wheat	3,623 cwt.
Linseed	1,046 ,,
Rapeseed	1,653 ,,
Gingelly.....	595 ,,
Castorseed.....	4,915 ,,
Rice	2,135 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged; but no further business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 13-32d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 1 3-8d. for Telegraphic, ready and forward, and at 1s. 1¼d. for three months' sight Credits; and a large business has been reported in Bank remittance, ready and forward, both by *bona fide* buyers and speculators; and no Merchants' Bills offering for any delivery, rates receded 1-32d., say, to 1s. 1 3-8d. for Telegraphic and Demand in both positions. Calcutta quotations come steady at 1-32d. higher than those ruling here which left off as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 1 3-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic....	1s. 1 3-8d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 1 13-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 1¼d.	,,
Francs do.	1·42	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 11-16 for 3½ per Cents for cash; 103⅝ for the next settlement; and 103 5-16 for the November Account; but an advance of 1/8 per cent. was established, and maintained to the close, when 103 13-16, 103⅝, and 103 7-16 were quoted in the three positions, respectively. The quotation for Fours is now nominal.

SHARES.—A rather active upward movement has taken place to-day in Cotton Mill Scrip, and we quote an advance of Rs. 45 in Framji Petit; of Rs. 30 each in Maneckji Petit, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 25 each in Central India, and Queen; of Rs. 20 each in Luckmidas, and Mahalukshmi; of Rs. 15 in Sunderdas; of Rs. 10 in Jaffer Ali; of Rs. 5 each in David, Jivraz Balloo, Khandeish, and Oriental; of Rs. 7½ in Mazagon; of Rs. 2½ in Jamshed Manufacturing, and of Rs. 2 in Leopold, at our revised quotations. Volkarts Press Shares have advanced Rs. 20; Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 80 higher in the first issue; Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 2½.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 23.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect.

Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.
Route Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.
Cable Benguella-Mossamedes interrupted.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TAYLOR—September 23, at 21, Marine Lines, Bombay, the wife of Mr. Andrew Taylor, of a daughter.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—BURGESS—Aug 30, at Geneva, Henry J Allen, barrister, of Lincoln's Inn, to Ethel Foster, daughter of Capt Boughey Burgess, late Indian Army.

BRYAN—TATE—Sept 3, at St Paul's, Thornton-heath, George William Bryan, of Patiala, India, to Lillian, youngest daughter of Frederick H Tate, of 21, Bensham-grove, Thornton-heath

BURTON—ENGELSCHION—Aug 15, at St James's, Cheltenham, Rev H V Burton, Vicar of Tunstall, Lancashire, third son of the late J S Burton, Esq, HEICS, to Henriette Jeanette Christiane, third daughter of the late Herr P B Engelschion, of Christiania, Norway.

SIMONS—BARRETT—Aug 29, at St James's, Cheltenham, Charles Edward Glascodine Simons, MB, C M Aberdeen, D P H Edinburgh, of The Hollies, Merthyr Tydfil, third son of the late Williams Simons, Esq, of Fernleigh, Roath, Cardiff, to Wilhelmina Elizabeth Barrett, third daughter of the late William Parish Barrett, Esq, HEICS, of Laxton Villa, Cheltenham.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—Sept 3, at 72, Porchester-terrace, W, Clara wife of Owen A Armstrong, 73, Pembroke-road, Dublin, and daughter of the late Major Genl G H Murray Aynsley, 3rd Madras Cavalry.

BAUGH—Aug 29, suddenly, at Church House, St Peter's road, Bournemouth, Fanny, widow of Charles Richard Baugh, Major Genl Bo SC, Hct.

CAMPBELL—Aug 30, at Glanllyn, St Asaph, Major Genl Charles William Campbell, late 2nd Bengal Cavalry (eldest son of the late C W Campbell, of Borlandi), aged 58

LAURIE—Sept 2, at 9, Beaumont-terrace, West Kensington Charles Frederick Guise Newnham, eldest surviving son of the late Lieut-Col John Laurie, of Maxwelton, Royal (Bombay) Artillery, aged 51.

MATHISON—Sept 2, at Harrogate, Daniel Mathison, late HEICS.

MITCHELL—Aug 26 at Lanowlee, Derry, Brigade-Surgeon Hamilton Mitchell, late 96th Regt.

NORGATE—Aug 28, at Towyn, N Wales, Major-Gen James Thomas Norgate, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 70.

OLIPHANT—Aug 31, Anthony, Edward Oliphant, late Bombay Cavalry, third son of the late Lieut-Col Oliphant, Worlington Hall.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1894.

MR. J. E. O'CONOR's review of the trade of India for the year ending March 31 last deals with a period of exceptional interest, and exceptional uncertainty. There are two events which will make the year 1893-94 stand out as a landmark in the history of Indian commerce—the closing of the mints to the coinage of silver, and the abandonment of the regime of free trade by the imposition of import duties. Having been in existence only three weeks when the year closed, the latter measure had little or no effect upon the figures now published by the Assistant Secretary to Government in the Finance and Commerce Department. But the former measure occurring towards the end of the first quarter of the year, had a most important bearing upon almost every branch of commerce. Since 1891 trade has been subject to many untoward influences. The sudden and rapid rise in exchange four years ago was followed by an equally sudden and rapid fall. In the succeeding year still further heavy falls had the effect of depressing trade generally, except in wheat and seeds, the failure of Continental crops having led to a large demand for the latter exports. This demand ceasing in 1892-93, the depression in trade became more acute, and grave anxiety was occasioned by the further and persistent fall in exchange. There was a great reduction in imports, and the export trade suffered very much from lack of demand in Europe, (abundant supplies being there obtainable from other parts of the world), and from the more or less unfavourable harvests in India. In the year with which the review deals foreign trade was further interfered with by the financial and commercial conditions in the United States and Australia; and, more than all, by the currency legislation of June 1893. The story is a familiar one but Mr. O'Conor invests with official authority some important conclusions regarding it. As soon as the currency legislation took effect exchange advanced from 14½d. to sixteen-pence, the rate at which, according to the Government programme, gold was to be received in exchange for silver. But the speculative character of the advance was soon apparent, and could not be maintained in view of the redundancy of rupee currency. The rate began to fall, but meanwhile importers took advantage of the temporary high rate to put their goods on the Indian market as fast as possible. The imports of the preceding year having been on a very restricted scale, stocks had run low, and the almost empty market was ready to be filled. Long after the fall had commenced the imports actively continued, and were carried on quite to the end of the year with unusual vigour, importers apparently believing that the rupee would continue to fall until reaching the level of its intrinsic value in silver. Under these circumstances the goods received from abroad in 1893-94 were eighteen per cent. in excess of those of the preceding twelve months.

There was an increase of no less than seventy-six per cent. in gold imports, but this being chiefly due to the relatively small importation of the preceding year, the figures were below the average. As everyone knows, the influx of silver during the year was unprecedentedly large, amounting to no less than Rx. 15,278,726. It had been anticipated that even with closed mints there would always be a good demand for the white metal, but "nobody ever dreamt that the closure of the mints would be the signal for such colossal speculation in the metal as actually occurred." Unfortunately, the recommendations of the Herschell Committee were divulged in Europe, some weeks before action was taken in the Supreme Legislative Council, and heavy shipments of silver were at once made in the hope that they might arrive before the mints were actually closed. As time went by speculation in silver bullion was stimulated by the fall in price, "the native purchaser still remaining in the densest ignorance of the fact that silver and the rupee had been divorced, and buying freely to take advantage of what he considered temporary and inexplicable cheapness." The continued importation of bar silver enabled the banks to obtain rupees in India instead of through the medium of Council Bills, which they were unwilling to buy while the Secretary of State adhered to his fixed minimum. In November the importation of silver showed signs of decline, but was revived by reason of industriously-circulated rumours that the mints were to be re-opened. To the great detriment of exchange, there was no steady decline of these imports until the end of March, since which time they have been on a much smaller scale. The total imports of merchandise and precious metals were sixteen per cent. in excess of the figures of the previous year, but only 1½ per cent. above those of 1890-91, when the condition of affairs was very similar. The largest increase in mercantile imports occurred in cotton goods, including yarns. In the preceding year these imports had been on a very restricted scale so that the goods found a ready market. A similar phenomenon was observable in the import of metals, the value of cotton and metal goods aggregating to more than half of the total trade. The currency reform, while increasing to an unusual degree the import trade, had an exactly opposite effect on exports. The shipments of Indian merchandise were only fractionally in excess of the figures of the preceding year, while the trade in the re-exportation of foreign merchandise was smaller. In most articles of Indian export there was a substantial increase, and in some the enlargement was very noticeable. The fact that the aggregate value of the trade showed no appreciable advance was due to a decline in three of the chief articles of exportation—cotton yarns and goods, opium, and grain and pulse. If, instead of declining, these items had even remained stationary, the aggregate value of Indian exports would have been enhanced by no less than Rx. 7,331,515.

The change in currency laws was not in any way responsible for the reduction in the shipments of grain and pulse, which was entirely due to the operation of the natural laws of supply and demand. Finding so little outlet for their goods in European markets the rice millers in Burma combined during the last two seasons to reduce the very high prices demanded, and hitherto obtained by the producers. The latter, objecting to the reduction, held out as long as possible; very little was bought in by them in the first three months of 1894, and consequently the exports were much smaller than usual. In the last few months, however, the trade has been more than normally large, as better European markets have led to the offer of higher prices. As quotations for wheat ruled high in India early in the year, and the Punjab harvest had not been very good, it was thought the export returns would not be higher than usual, more especially as prices in Europe had fallen to a very low level. This anticipation proved correct, prices abroad continuing to fall until they reached the lowest level ever recorded; and India therefore exported less than the average quantity. As was pointed out in the last annual report of the Bombay Millowners' Association, the falling off in the quantity of cotton goods and yarns sent further East was mainly attributable to the closure of the mints, a cause to which the decline in the opium trade was also due. In fact, the whole of our trade with silver-using countries—one-fourth of the total—was suddenly and violently disturbed by the policy of the Government. While the rupee appreciated in sterling exchange value, silver fell heavily in gold value, and the sterling exchange price of the dollar naturally fell in the same ratio. Trade was practically paralyzed until the price of commodities were adjusted to the new condition of things. It is also to be remembered that, apart from currency troubles, the China markets had been so over-stocked in 1892-93 that they were already dull and drooping. In regard to opium Government had a smaller quantity than usual to offer for sale, consequent on deficient crops for a series of seasons. Owing to the dislocation of the dollar exchange, the average value of opium per chest was about 140 rupees lower than in the preceding year. Happily the evil effect of currency changes on trade was not of a permanent character. "By the end of November," says Mr. O'Conor, "all necessary adjustments had practically been made, and trade had resumed its normal course, continuing to keep that course ever since." Referring to the steadily-maintained increase in the exportations of Indian tea, the reviewer alludes to the apprehensions which were expressed in some quarters that the closing of the mints would give China tea an advantage in the English market which might spell complete ruin for the Indian tea industry. "This prediction of disaster," says Mr. O'Conor, "has not been realised, nor indeed has any other of the predictions of collapse and ruin of trade been realised up to date, fourteen months after the closure of the mints." India not only maintained, but increased the lead over China in the English markets, the total quantity of tea exported reaching the unprecedented total of one hundred and fifteen million pounds. Mr. O'Conor is to be congratulated upon the skill with which he has worked out the many interesting deductions contained in the review from a mass of dull statistics.

AT the Congress of Hygiene, a day or two before the mail left, Professor Gruber, of Vienna, read an exhaustive paper on the subject of Asiatic cholera. He reviewed the experiment and other forms of investigation now proceeding, and said it might be considered proved that Asiatic cholera was characterised by the presence of vibrios, and these were the cause of disease. Hitherto, however, the methods employed had proved insufficient to enable cholera vibrio to be distinguished from others with absolute certainty. Possibly, Pfeiffer's new method would prove successful, but the professor considered that the present practical result of bacteriological investigation, so far as cholera was concerned, was not great. M. Metschnikoff, a Parisian practitioner, with a Russian name, followed Professor Gruber, dealing principally with immunity or receptivity with regard to cholera. He stated that the cholera microbe might remain present in water for months after an epidemic had ceased, and was capable of producing a fresh outbreak. At the same time, the presence of cholera microbes in water did not necessarily involve an epidemic. In illustration of this he mentioned that microbes could easily be found in the Seine, from which Versailles derived its water-supply, and yet no epidemic existed there. It might be questioned whether the microbe to which he referred was the genuine cholera vibrio. He would reply, as he had done to an assistant of his who had brought him one of these microbes found in the Seine, that the only way to prove that it was the genuine article was to swallow it. But M. Metschnikoff, though now and again descends to the humorous, made an important statement with regard to the action of other microbes upon those of cholera. Some of these he declared were favourable to the propagation of cholera vibrio and others were hostile and prevented propagation, and he found that the cholera microbe was singularly sensitive to the influence, favourable or hostile, of these other bacteria. The susceptibility and receptivity of mankind to cholera to a great extent depended upon the nature of the other microbes present in the digestive organs favouring or checking the action of the cholera germ. Relying on this theory, therefore, he told his hearers they might well recognise as a fundamental truth that Professor Koch's vibrio was a specific agent against cholera, but the experiments were not sufficiently advanced to warrant a final conclusion. At the same time other specialists present contended that too much time was devoted to the bacteriological aspect of the question of the subject, and too little to preventive measures—a charge which cannot, however, be brought against practitioners in India, where preventive measures are never lost sight of, and where preventive measures have already produced a marked diminution of cases. It is a matter for regret that the congress had not the advantage of more extensive representatives of Indian views and experiences in the treatment and precautions against cholera. This was the case, though it is true that both Surgeon-General Gordon and Mr. Herbert, who were absent from the Congress, contributed valuable papers dealing with various phases of the subject of cholera.

OUR Manchester contemporaries congratulate the Indian Government on the success of their loan-conversion policy, and are disposed to gloat over the London press and its predictions of failure. The Lancashire papers declare that the London journals are invariably in error in regard to all matters relating directly or indirectly to the silver question. The *Statist*, it will be remembered, declared that the Indian Government was adding mistake to mistake, and characterised the conversion as a short-sighted and, indeed, a most suicidal policy. The financial oracle, however, has been compelled to face about and, in the number to hand yesterday, admits that the Government is to be honestly congratulated. "We have often found it our duty in this journal," the *Statist* continues, "to comment unfavourably upon the action of the Indian Government. It is a pleasure to be able to recognise that one operation, at all events, has been conducted with skill and luck. Of course, cheap money at home and in India, the rise in exchange, and the rise in silver were all in its favour; but the fact remains that the conversion has been conducted skilfully and luckily." The *Manchester Guardian* points out that its own opinion from the first was that the rupee conversion scheme would be successful, and, "as the considerations on which that opinion was based really explain the success which has been attained," it reproduces at length all its utterances on the subject since the beginning of July. It does not fail either to quote its accurate prediction that the Indian Government in regard to loans would adopt the policy of the man in the fable who broke the bundle of sticks by dealing with each stick separately, and intimated that notices for the compulsory redemption or conversion of the 1865 loan would probably be the next in order to those for the 1842-3 loan, and be in turn succeeded by similar notices respecting the 1854-5 loan. Praise from Lancashire is praise indeed, but even the commendation of the Manchester press will not close the eyes of the Government of India to the fact that it is morally bound still to fight against Lanc

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE NAVAL BATTLE.

TOKIO, SEPT. 22.

A further official Japanese account received here in connection with the naval battle fought at the mouth of the Yu-Lu river, states that the Japanese loss in killed and wounded was 180.

Three Japanese warships were severely damaged, but it is only necessary to send the flagship Matushima home for repairs.

No Japanese ship has been sunk.

Admiral Ito has transferred his flag to the Hashidate.

Besides the four Chinese ships which were sunk, three were set on fire by the Japanese.

GREAT MILITARY ACTIVITY IN JAPAN.

ENTIRE RAILWAYS REQUISITIONED.

LATER.

Eighty thousand more Japanese troops have been ordered to proceed to the front.

The entire rolling stock of the Japanese State Railways and the railways owned by the private companies have been requisitioned by Government for transporting troops and war-materials to Hiro Shima, on Seto Uchi, the Inland Sea of Japan.

Hiro Shima, which is the head-quarters of the Japanese, and to which place the Mikado and his Ministers have proceeded, has been selected for the embarkation of the troops and war-materials.

THE BATTLE OF YU-LU.

THE ALLEGED LOSS OF FOUR JAPANESE MEN-OF-WAR.

All the official accounts received at the capital re-affirm that no Japanese ships were lost during the engagement at the mouth of the Yu-Lu River.

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 22.

The Chinese officers who were wounded in the battle of Yu-Lu have arrived at Wei-Hai-Wei.

They report that four Japanese men-of-war were completely destroyed by the Chinese fleet under the command of Admiral Ting, and the rest of the Japanese squadron being badly crippled, the Japanese were compelled to retreat, leaving the victory in the hands of the Chinese.

THE CASUALTIES AMONG THE EUROPEANS.

So far as the few reports which have reached here regarding the casualties among the Europeans who took part in the battle of Yu-Lu, show that Engineer Purvis who was on board the cruiser Chih Yuen went down with the vessel and Gunner Nickolls was killed on board the cruiser King Yuen.

SAFE RETURN OF CHINESE TRANSPORTS FROM THE SCENE OF BATTLE.

The Chinese transports, which were landing troops at the mouth of the Yu-Lu River and which the Japanese squadron under the command of Admiral Ito failed to prevent, having accomplished their work, were safely escorted back to Port Arthur.

No signs of the enemy were observed during the voyage.

THE IMPENDING INVASION OF CHINA BY THE JAPANESE.

THE ADVANCE UPON MOUKDEN.

A FABULOUS BOOTY IN PROSPECT FOR THE JAPANESE.

SEPT. 23.

It is stated that the Imperial Treasure which is kept at Moukden amounts to $120,000,000.

To possess this immense treasure is an additional inducement for the Japanese to advance upon Moukden, which place is meanwhile strongly reinforced by the Chinese.

The sacred city of Moukden is the capital of Manchuria. It was the residence of the Manchu sovereigns before their conquest of China and the place where the early Emperors of the reigning dynasty are buried. It is now a substantial thriving town, walled, and entered by eight gates.

The Japanese troops have not yet experienced any check on their march to Wi-Ju, *en-route* to Moukden.

PREPARATIONS FOR A WINTER CAMPAIGN.

YOKOHAMA, SEPT. 23.

The Japanese Government is hurrying the despatch of a large quantity of stores to Korea in order to provide for a winter campaign in that country.

ARRIVAL OF JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS IN KOREA.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The *Times* publishes a telegram stating that 10,000 Japanese troops landed at Chemulpo on the 16th instant and proceeded with all haste to Seoul.

CREW OF A BRITISH SHIP FROM BOMBAY ATTACKED WITH SCURVY.

The British ship Queen of Scots, which left Bombay on the 12th April last for Amsterdam, has arrived off the Downs, on S. E. Coast of England, with the whole crew suffering from scurvy.

Four deaths from this cause occurred during the voyage.

THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 22.

The Czar is confined to his room at the hunting seat at Spala, and consequently his Imperial Majesty's departure to the Crimea has been postponed.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The Bombay mails of the 7th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

THE WAZIRISTAN DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

Latest advices from Kabul state that the Afghan Commissioner has left with his escort for Waziristan, and will be in readiness to receive the British Commissioner on his arrival on the 6th or 7th October.

The following is the course the Waziristan Demarcation Commission will take. The work begins on the south at Domandi on the Gomal river, and the line runs due north along the crest of two ranges of hills, passing east of Shakin until it crosses the head of the Sochi stream, which runs due east through the Daur valley, and there it rises to the Chorkiagor peak, on which the mountains of Khost end, south of Tochi. The line divides Birmal from Shawne, the former remaining in Afghanistan.

THE DECCAN RELIEF BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. Lee-Warner's Deccan Relief Bill will not be disposed of till the Calcutta session

THE KASHMIR POST OFFICES.

Mr. O'Shea reports that the postal offices in Kashmir have been working the organization with the utmost satisfaction since the recent re-organization.

PETROLEUM IN SUKKUR.

Reports from Mr. La Touche on petroleum in Sukkur, are not favourable, but further investigations will be made during the ensuing cold season.

RANGE FOR GUN TESTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 22.

The new range for the trial of the guns of the Indian Ordnance Department will probably be at Balasore.

THE CANTONMENT CODE.

A draft of the Cantonment Code is being circulated among the adepts at the head-quarters of the Government, preparatory to its formal publication and circulation among the Local Administrations.

THE MILITARY WORKS COMMITTEE.

Mr. D. Lyall's committee, on the organisation of the Military Works Department, is still engaged in digesting the mass of evidence taken, and in drafting the report.

THE WAZIRI JIRGAH.

The majority of the Maliks at the recent Waziri jirgah have declared in favour of the Indian Government.

DEATH OF COLONEL WALTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 22.

Colonel Walton, an old and highly respected inhabitant of Poona, died suddenly last night. He was at the races yesterday, and appeared in perfect health. Death was due to heart disease. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place this evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca left here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre arrived here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	2 7/8

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	102¼
3 per cent. Rentes	103⅛ex.
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	57 7-8
Bar Silver	29¼

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	66,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	12,000	"
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	856,000	"
" " Surats	30,000	"

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* POONA GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 22.

PLAY was resumed at 11-30 this morning, Bombay going in for their second innings. Captain S. C. Smith and Dr. Burroughs faced the bowling of Deas and Poore. Captain S. C. Smith played a fast game, and scored off both bowlers until he was bowled by Deas off his pads. Greig began well with a cut for four, but he and Burroughs were both soon out. Wright succeeded in breaking his duck which Dunk did not. Macbeth played very carefully. The innings closed for 93. Poona next went in making the required runs without losing a wicket. The following are the scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

2nd Innings.

Capt Smith, b Deas	32
Dr Burroughs, b Stockdalo	6
Greig, c Wilkins, b Deas	6
Stephens, c and b Deas	11
Macbeth, b Deas	17
Brooks, c Sprott, b Deas	6
Wright, c Wilkins, b Stockdale	1
Dunk, run out	0
Heydon, c Sprott, b Stockdale	1
Creagh, not out	12
Beaumont, b Deas	0
Extra	1
Total...	93

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Deas	133	41	13	6
Poore	25	23	0	0
Stockdale	110	28	11	3

POONA GYMKHANA.

2nd Innings.

Capt Poore, not out	17
Dr Trask, not out	5
Extras	4
Total...	26

BALL AT GANESHKHIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 22.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS gave a ball at Government House, which was very largely attended, nearly five hundred guests being present. The arrangements for dancing and sitting out were much the same as on former occasions, the excellent band of his Excellency the Governor playing a choice programme for the delectation of the dancers. The supper which was a recherche one, was arranged by the careful and painstaking steward of Government House, Mr. Cocks, in his best style. About 1-30 p.m. the guests began to depart, and one of the prettiest and most lively of the functions held at Government House this season, was brought to a close about 2 a.m. This is the last dance of the season at Ganeshkhind, and probably the last which his Excellency will give at Ganeshkhind.

THE new Staff College regulations seem likely to press very severely upon many officers. According to the revised conditions mathematics are marked at 900 as opposed to 600 for tactics. Now, the effect of this will be that many promising young students of the art of war—keen soldiers who have made a study of their profession—but who may not have a bent for mathematics, will be severely handicapped in the competition for entrance to the College. No very great knowledge of mathematics is surely required by the ordinary staff officer to work out the movements of troops either by road or rail or grasp matters of supply and transport, whilst for field purposes a study of tactics is essential. Changes of this kind are always undesirable, and when sprung upon the Service do great injury by upsetting all the calculations of those who may have been working for years with the object of qualifying for a certain ordeal, only to find at the eleventh hour that the ground has all been cut from under their feet. This creates a feeling of uncertainty, which cannot fail to be most prejudicial to that good feeling which ought to exist in a profession like the army. Many young officers are very sore on the subject, and there seems to be good reason for their soreness in all the circumstances.

POONA RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 22.

THE races were well attended to-day, his Excellency the Governor and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and a large gathering being present. The afternoon was very hot, the sun coming out in all its splendour, which, however, had little effect upon the large crowd on business or on pleasure bent. There was, of course, the usual number of surprises, which come upon the public like thunderclaps in these events, and the day's sport, taken altogether, could not have been a bad one for the gentlemen of the pencil. The first event the Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate, brought out only two competitors, and the favourite won. In the second race, Dick Turpin and True Blue found most favour, but neither took the honours, as White Hussar had the game in his hands from start to finish. In the third race public opinion was not at all with the winner. Near home the winner took possession of the first place, and kept it. In the fourth race, Mehtab, who was not particularly fancied jumped into first place almost at the post. Lady-go-Fast being unmanageable did not run. In the fifth race, which seemed to be any body's race, Duchess came through, and won in good style, giving Chancellor an opportunity of putting himself straight with his public, which he did not neglect. The sixth race was won by Wool, in good style, though he had a good strong opponent in Bondsman, who meant taking the handicap if he could get it. In the last race Red Rube went away at the beginning of the race and was not overtaken.

FIRST RACE.—"H. H. the 1st Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate.—Rs. 1,500 to the winner, and Rs. 200 to the second horse from the fund with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 75. For all Arabs. Distance.—R. C. and a distance. Weight.—Weight for age.

Mr H E A W's ch a h Cæsar, 7st 13lb, Pugh .....
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Sir Robert, 9st 2lb, Ebrahim .....

Sir Robert led best part of the way, when Cæsar came up, and won easily by a length and a half. Time, 2min. and 52½secs.

SECOND RACE.—"The Ghorpuri Stakes."—Rs. 600 from the fund. A selling race for all Arabs. Distance, 7 furlongs. Weight: Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. ; 5lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 100 above or below that sum. Lowest selling price, Rs. 800. Allowance, Maidens allowed 10 lbs. Entrance, Rs. 50, to close at 8 a.m., the day before the race.

Captain Carew's g a h White Hussar, 7st 7lb, Wool	1
Mr Framji Dorabji's c a h Dick Turpin, 8st 3lb, Ebrahim	2
Mr Abdool Rahmon Esau's b a h Rujeeb, 7st 2lb, Noor Mahomed	3
Mr S-bir bin Futtah's c a h Pekin II, 8st 3lb, Mirza	0
H H Aga Khan's p a h True Blue, 8st 3lb, Gibbs	0
Mr M N G's c a g Briton, 8st 3lb, Thompson	0

After a false start, a good race resulted. White Hussar led to the bend accompanied by True Blue. Dick Turpin tried hard to get through, but did not succeed in getting past. White Hussar lasted out and won by a length. Dick Turpin was a length in front of Rujeeb. Time, 1min. and 39secs.

Betting : 3 to 2 against Dick Turpin ; 2 to 1 against True Blue ; 3 to 1 against White Hussars ; 5 to 1 against Rujeeb ; 6 to 1 against Pekin II. ; and 12 to 1 against Briton.

THIRD RACE.—"The Pony Cup."—Rs. 1,000 to the winner, and Rs. 200 to the second horse from the fund, with a starting sweep of Rs. 50 for each pony declared to start. For all Arabs and C.-B. Galloways, 13-3 and under, and other classes 13-2 and under—above heights to carry 10 stone. Weight.—Weight for inches. Distance, six furlongs. Penalties.—Winners once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; oftener, 10lbs. extra. Allowances.—Maidens on last May, 1894, 7lbs. Maidens 10lbs. Horses, landed after 1st August, 1893, allowed 4lbs. extra. Entrances.—1st May, Rs. 25 ; 15th June, Rs. 50 ; 1st September, Rs. 100.

Mr Essa Khalifa's c a g Mudaris, 9st 11b, Smith	1
Aga Mirza Ahmed's c a p Ringleader, 8st 9lbs, Ebrahim	2
Moochoolsah's b a g Grain, 8st 12lbs Robinson	3
H H Aga Khan's b a g Bismarck, 10st 10lb, Gibbs	0
Mr Ali Taleb's c a p Nusser, 8st 2lbs, Pugh	0

After two false starts they got away well together running in a cluster to the home turn. Grain and Ringleader showed out, and a good race ensued, Mudaris on the outside went in front about fifty yards from home, and eventually won by three lengths. Time, 1 min. and 26¼ secs.

Betting : 2 to 1 against Grain ; 5 to 2 against Bismarck and Mudaris ; 7 to 2 against Ringleader ; and 8 to 1 against Nusseer.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Bhavnagar Cup."—Rs. 1,000 presented by H. H. Sir Takhtsingji Jasvatsingji, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Bhavnagar. For all Bombay, Kathiawar, and Sind country-breds. Weight.—Weight for age. Penalties.—Winners once, 4lbs ; twice, 7lbs ; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances.—Maidens, 10lbs. Distance, 1 mile. Entrance.—15th June, Rs. 25 ; 1st September, Rs. 77. A starting sweep of Rs. 50 to go to the second horse, third horse to save his entry and starting sweep. Entries to go to the winner.

Mr M N G's b cb m Mehtab, 8st 11b, Mirza	1
Mr Hume & Capt Welman's, bk cb geld Kestrel, 8st 3lbs, Robinson	2
Colonel Steven's ch cb m Rocket, 9st 7lbs, Ebrahim	3
Mr M N G's ch cb m Duchess, 9st 4lbs, Ryder	0
Thakhore Saheb of Wudhwan's, b cb m Lady-go-Fast, 9st, Abdool Aziz	0
Mr Runjeet's b cb m Niobe, 7st 9lbs, Native	0
Mr James' b cb filly Lady Morgan, 6st 3lbs, Camad	0

Mehtab led at start, at distance Kestrel overhauled him, a fine race ensued, and a few yards from the post, Mehtab jumped ahead. Won by about a neck. Time, 1 min. and 53¼ secs.

Betting : 2 to 1 against Duchess and Kestrel ; 3 to 1 against Rocket ; 5 to 1 against Mehtab ; and 10 to 1 against others.

Lady-go-Fast after dancing about in front of the grand-stand for a time did not go to the post.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Stand Plate," Rs. 500 added. A selling race for all ponies. Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. Weight for inches, 4lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Distance, 5 furlongs. Entrance, Rs. 10.

Mr Townsend's b aus m Duchess, 7st 12½lbs, Chandler	1
Mr Cursetjee's g a p Expert, 7st 3½lbs, Chuggan	2
Mr Rustomji Byramji's g a h Mussoor, 7st 4lb, Luchman	3
Mr Esau Khalifa's g a p Sir Frank, 8st 11lbs, Gibbs	0
Captain Clever's ch a geld Halcyon, 8st 8lbs, Wool	0
Maharaja of Mysore's g a p Mohti, 8st 3lbs, Mirza	0
Abdool Rahman Esau's ch a p London, 8st 3lb, Noor Mahomed	0
Aga Junghi Shah's b a n Success, 8st 2lbs, Ebrahim	0
Mr James' g a p Royal Blood, 7st 11lbs, Pugh	0
Mr Macpherson's g a p Ruhinton, 6st 11lbs, Camad	0

Let off to a good start. Ruhinton who was in a very excited state bolted, and some time was lost in bringing him back. Halcyon led to the three furlongs, where Mussoor and Duchess came through. A good race was won by half-a-length, a length between second and third. The winner was bought in for Rs. 1,150. Time, 1 min. and 10secs.

Betting : 3 to 1 against Halcyon ; 4 to 1 against Ruhinton ; 5 to 1 against Sir Frank and Mussoor ; 8 to 1 against Duchess and Success ; and 20 to 1 against the others.

SIX RACE.—"The Welter Handicap."—For all Horses Rs. 500 added. Distance, 5 furlongs. Entrance, Rs. 10, to be in the box by 6 p.m. this evening. Handicap to be published at 7 a.m. to-morrow morning, acceptances to be in the box by 8 a.m.

Mr Hadden's b aus h Whimbrel, 11st 6lb, Wool	1
Mr Cursetjee's b aus h Bondsman, 7st 9lb, Pugh	2
Maharaja of Mysore's b w g Whirlwind, 9st 6lb, Ryder	3
Mr Franklin's b aus m Maid Marion, 8st 12lb, Gibbs	0
Thakore Saheb of Wudhwan's b aus Laurel, 8st, Ebrahim	0

After a good race Whimbrel, who had a big tussle with Bondsman, won by a length. A poor third. Time, 1 min. and 4 secs.

Betting : 3 to 2 against Whimbrel ; 2 to 1 against Bondsman ; 3 to 1 against Whirlwind and Maid Marion ; and 10 to 1 against Laurel.

SEVENTH RACE.—"The Criterion." Rs. 800 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. For all Arabs qualified under General Condition 2. Distance, 1¼ mile. Weight.—Weight for age raised 21lbs. Penalties.—Winners once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs extra. Allowance.—Horses landed after 1st August, 1893, allowed 6lbs ; Galloways allowed 7lbs ; Maidens on 1st May, 1894, 7lbs ; Maidens 10 lbs, G. R. European professionals may ride carrying 3lbs, extra ; native professionals may ride, carrying 3lbs, extra. Entrance.—1st May, Rs. 15 ; 15th June, Rs. 30 ; 1st September, Rs. 60.

Capt Lecky's ch a h Red Rube, 10st, Capt Firman	1
Col Reid's br a h Recall, 10st 7lb, Robinson	2
Capt Carew's g a h White Hussar, 10st, Mr Stewart	3
Mr Brent's ch a h Visitor, 10st 10lb	0
Col Steven's b a h The Boy, 10st, Capt Ross	0

Red Rube got off at the start and was never overtaken, winning by three lengths easy. Time, 2 min. and 27 secs.

Betting : 4 to 1 on Recall ; 5 to 1 against Red Rube and White Hussar ; 6 to 1 against the Boy ; and 8 to 1 against Visitor.

A LARGE boat, containing over one hundred men and some cattle, was swamped, the other day, near Patan, Midni. Only thirteen men were saved.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

A TERRIBLE political storm has been raging all the week across St. George's Channel, and though it has somewhat abated it is not yet over. On Saturday morning people on opening their newspapers were surprised to read that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Tweedmouth, the ex-Liberal whip, had each subscribed £100 to the Irish Parliamentary Fund. As the news originally came from the Parnellite camp many persons thought it must be a hoax. The publication of what purported to be Lord Tweedmouth's letter in forwarding the two cheques to Mr. Justin McCarthy did not convince the incredulous, some of whom used the ugly word "forgery." We had not to wait long to find that there had been no forgery and no hoax. The original statement was accurate, and the printed letter genuine. The two sums mentioned had actually been subscribed, and apparently in answer to an appeal from the leaders of the Irish party themselves. Lord Tweedmouth—it is very difficult to avoid calling him Mr. Marjoribanks—said in his note to Mr. McCarthy :—"I hope contributions will come freely in response to your circular of the 22nd." It certainly looked from this that the hat had been sent round to the Liberal leaders in spite of the indignant protests raised in the House of Commons two or three months ago, when a certain Unionist member described the Irish members as mercenaries. The Redmondites, of course, eagerly seized on the incident to renew their familiar charges against the Anti-Parnellites. "Neither Keogh nor Sadleir," we were told, "sold themselves so cheaply." The followers of Mr. Redmond could not be expected to defer passing judgment until all the facts were before them ; there was a similar absence of reserve in other quarters with results that cannot be regarded with equanimity by many of the English supporters of Home Rule, least of all by Lord Rosebery, unless he is desirous—as some people think he is—of shelving the Irish problem. Amongst the few Nationalist members in town there was a decided feeling that the money ought not to have been accepted, and that this mistake should be repaired by returning the cheques. Mr. Bernard Molloy, who is generally regarded as a level-headed quiet man, made himself the spokesman of those who took this view of the matter, and communicated his opinions to Mr. Timothy Healy as a member of the Irish Parliamentary junta. The simple point Mr. Molloy declared to be this : Were they to endanger their independence ? "It may be our duty," he went on to say, "to fight this Government in the near future, and even if that be not, as we hope, in the faintest degree probable, shall we commit an act now which may in the future hamper our freedom of action or lessen our independence ?" Mr. Healy in his reply made a more or less veiled attack on the Dillon-O'Brien section of the Nationalist party, and used words which must be very pleasant for Mr. John Morley. Everyone said Mr. Healy knew where the responsibility rested, and if they now appealed to the Cabinet he should only shrug his shoulders, and wonder at the "moderation which abstains from assessing a levy of five per cent. on the salaries of the new revising barristers or Clerks of the Crown." In the meantime, Mr. Dillon had telegraphed to Mr. Justin McCarthy, who, like his clever and enterprising son, is just now abroad, but for a different reason. Mr. McCarthy answered denying all personal knowledge of the famous circular, but objecting to the return of the cheques on the ground that it would be "stupid rudeness," or, as some journals print it, "stupid madness." He suggested that the culprits might be the London branch of the National League, and that appears to be the case. There was a meeting, or conference, as it is called, at the House of Commons a month ago, to consider how to raise the wind. The circular was the outcome of this gathering. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., presided, but a few English members attended, and their names figure in a list of subscriptions attached. It has been stated that the circular was sent to every wealthy Liberal in the Kingdom, but this is denied by the League, who profess ignorance as to how a copy was received by Mr. Gladstone. The suggestion is that it was sent by some officious person connected with the organization and acting without authority. So far as the Irish leaders are concerned they may be acquitted of all knowledge of the matter, but the general opinion is that the indignation has been a little overdone. Even Mr. Parnell did not disdain Mr. Cecil Rhodes's contribution of £10,000 ; and it is admitted that £1,000 was received from Mr. Stephen Williamson, a wealthy English, or rather Scotch, member. The latest suggestion is that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Tweedmouth should allow their contributions to be transferred to the fund for the relief of the Evicted Tenants. Two things stand out very clear—first, that the rivalry between what in Ireland is called "The Bantry Gang" and the Dillonites, is increasing in bitterness ; and second, that Lord Tweedmouth is not quite so astute a person as he has hitherto had the credit of being.

The extra-Parliamentary flow of oratory has scarcely began yet, but the Duke of Devonshire at some country agriculture dinner has been professing contempt for the agitation against the House of Lords, and Mr. Chamberlain at Liverpool has made a fierce attack on the Ministry and all its work. Of late speeches of the Opposition leaders have not dealt very largely with the Irish Question. In Mr. Chamberlain's speech, however, Home Rule occupied the foremost place, possibly on account of the prominence given to Ireland by the affair of the Gladstone Tweedmouth-cheques. He still maintains that the Home Rule demand is not genuine, and that if it had not been connected with the agrarian movement we should not have heard anything about it at all. But I need not recapitulate the points of Mr. Chamberlain's speech. It was smart and incisive, but we have heard it all before *ad nauseam*. Neither side has anything fresh to say about Ireland, and why the London papers should think it necessary to go on reporting these wearisome and stale speeches *verbatim et literatim*, as some of them do, is a matter of surprise to everyone but the speakers themselves. As the postcript of a letter is sometimes more important than the rest of the epistles so Mr. Chamberlain's little speech in acknowledging a vote of thanks was infinitely more interesting than his set speech. He referred quite cheerfully to his present political surroundings. He did not at first like breaking away from his old friends, but, "as often happens in this world, the sacrifice was not so great as I imagined that it would be." He finds the Conservative, to say the least, quite as anxious for social reform, the thing that interests him most, and he has received nothing but kindness from the Conservative leaders. People are asking if Mr. Chamberlain is at last preparing for the final plunge ?

This is a week of Congresses, national and international. The sanitarians and demographers, who, partly I suppose because they meet only once in every three or four years, attract the largest share of attention from the press, are assembled at Budapest, the capital of a country that is distinguished for its interest, not only in hygiene, but in demography. The new Tropical Section which, unlike all the other departments of the Congress, was entirely organized in London instead of Budapest, and which, as your readers know, grew out of the part taken by India in the Congress of 1891, seems to have justified its existence ; though unfortunately several of the contributors of papers, including Miss Florence Nightingale (who for years has been a prisoner to her house), Sir William Moore, Mr. Ernest Hart, and Mr. Baldwin Latham, were for various reasons prevented from going to Hungary. A very short telegram in the daily papers informed us two or three days ago of the opening of the tenth, or rather I ought to say a tenth Congress of Orientalists, at Geneva, but since then we have heard nothing more. In this connection I may mention a fact not perhaps generally known, namely, that although it is perfectly true that the Queen-Empress declined to receive the Transactions of the Congress held here, under the presidency of Professor Max Muller, her Majesty also refused to accept those of the rival Congress promoted by the learned and indefatigable Dr. Leitner. I have been requested to make this announcement so as to remove any erroneous impression that may exist in consequence of what has appeared in point on the subject. There was probably no intention on the part of those who made the statements alluded to to mislead the public, but they were calculated to make people suppose that her Majesty's sympathies were with the followers of Dr. Leitner (if I may be permitted to so describe them) and against those of the Oxford *savant*, whereas the position of the Sovereign was one of absolute neutrality. It is perhaps not too presumptuous to suggest that her Majesty may indeed have felt inclined to say with many of her subjects when she says distinguished scholars behaving as if they were members of a disorderly vestry, "A plague on both your Congresses." It seems to be the fate of some International Congresses to stir up strife. The Catholics are holding an international Science Congress at Brussels, and yesterday its labours were suspended in order to administer a rebuke to an unfriendly journal, the *Independence Belge*, for casting doubts on the "spontaneity of the enthusiasm professed for the triumphs of science by the Church of Rome." A startling contribution has been made to this congress by a leading French geologist, M. de Lapperent, who predicts that if the actual natural forces at work upon our globe retain their present intensity the inequalities of the earth's surface will be levelled—in four and a-half million years. And yet there are speculators reckless enough to invest their money in railways that traverse hilly and mountainous district ! The Inter-Parliamentary Congress, which so far as England is concerned is represented by a rather scratch pack of M.P.s, headed by Dr. G. B. Clark, is in session at the Hague, but its proceedings read singularly like a continuation of the Peace Congress that met a little earlier in the Belgian capital. By the establishment of an International Tribunal of Arbitration it is fervently hoped that there will be no further use for Armies and Navies—a very grand aspiration, and one likely to be realized by the time the inequalities of the earth's surface have been levelled. The President of the Congress, M. Van Honten, Dutch Home Secretary, does not seem to have the fear of the New Woman in his eyes. In his opening address he touched upon a variety of subjects, and among others the position of the fair sex in politics, declaring that the political education of women has now become necessary. Become ? As if women were not already the superiors of men in political and every other sort of knowledge ! Among the other international congresses is one of alpine climbers, one of geologists, and one of free thinkers which is actually holding its meetings in the same city as the Catholic Scientists.

To come nearer home the Literary Association of the United Kingdom have been deliberating at Belfast under the genial presidency of the Marquis of Dufferin, while a body of greater political influence than judgment, the Trade Unionists, are holding their annual parliament at Norwich, almost the only large centre in the Eastern Counties. Nothing shows more clearly the ever victorious career of what are called the new forces than the manner in which men like Mr. John Burns, M.P., Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., Mr. Tom Mann, Mr. Ben Tillett, have captured this great organization. A few years ago when Mr. Henry Broadhurst, M.P., now regarded by many of the masses as a "capitalist's hack," reigned supreme, the Trade Unions were looked upon as a somewhat conservative force ; now nothing seems to be too advanced for them. One incident confirms this. I refer to the attack made upon the General Secretary, Mr. Fenwick, M.P., for his attitude with reference to the abortive Miner (Eight Hours) Bill. Mr. Fenwick believes in local option, and had the courage to stick up for his opinions in the face of great opposition in the House of Commons. He was one of the majority of five in favour of the amendment that compelled the supporters of the Bill to abandon it. Mr. Fenwick in a manly speech defended his conduct, but the adoption, by 276 to 16, of a resolution urging the Parliamentary Committee of the Congress to assist the promoters of the Bill to carry it in its entirety next Session was a virtual censure upon him. His independence has cost him his post as General Secretary, his successor being Mr. S. Woods, M.P. Mr. Tom Mann would have been selected if he had possessed a seat in Parliament. The Congress has gone entirely for the Eight Hours system. This was to be expected, but some of the friends of the working classes are rather alarmed at the aggressive tendency of the delegates in some other respects. And well they may be. One of the resolution adopted yesterday was to the effect that it should be a penal offence for any employer to bring or cause to be brought to any locality extra labour where the already existing supply is sufficient for the needs of the district. Another resolution in favour of the nationalization of the land mines, minerals, and royalty rent was at the instance of that eminent statesman, Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., amended so as to include the whole means of production, distribution, and exchange. Mr. John Burns in supporting the motion gave it as his opinion that thrift was invented by capitalist rogues to deprive honest fools of their diet and proper standard of comfort, a remark on a par with a statement of Mr. Tom Mann, that "it was within the power of the people of Great Britain in a few short hours to make so great a change that poverty as they knew it to-day should be banished from the land for ever." And yet there are some political enthusiasts who would like to see, and hope to see, the House of Commons composed of men of the type of the enlightened President of the Trade Union Congress, who in his opening speech refered to the expenditure on our Army and Navy as a "Sword of Damocles hanging over the head of our movement." He does not seem to know that if there were no Army and Navy there would be no "movement" to speak of. And yet the Elementary Education Act has been in force upwards of twenty years. If the Trade Union Congressmen have swallowed the entire Socialist programme, and otherwise got out of hand, there is this to be said for them : their deliberations have not been so disorderly as usual ; but they have once more shown that workingmen may be quite as intolerant as their betters are sometimes said to be. The *Scotsman*, one of the most influential papers printed out of London, has not been allowed to have a representative at the Congress, because forsooth its compositors are not members of the Union.

Soochait Singh, whose name will be familiar to your readers, has come from Paris to London to prosecute his claims against the India Office. He has addressed a singular letter to the "High Class Nobles of England," asking for their assistance to bring up the officials of that department. He at all events is not under the influence of the prevailing spirit of democracy, for he says :—"I cannot pray and ask for my case from poor class people, and who can I find of a high class gentleman who can settle the case between me and Lord Northbrook and the India Office Council, and put both parties in the right way ?" He mentions that he wants "someone who is a friend of Lord Stanley's"—probably because Lord Stanley, of Alderley, with his usual kindness, has in times past rendered this unfortunate man considerable pecuniary help. Soochait Singh, like many other people, is a sufferer by the diminished value of your rupees. He draws from the Chamba State a pension of Rs. 5,000 a month, and with the cost of living in Europe he finds that this is not sufficient to supply all his wants. "Very likely," reply unfeeling officials in Whitehall, "but why not return to India, where your allowance will go further than it does in London or Paris ? But Soochait Singh prefers to remain where he is. Soochait Singh may have a more substantial grievance against the India Office than this, but if so I am not aware of it.

The papers here call the eldest son of the late Dhuleep Singh Maharaja, but quite against his wish; he likes the prefix Prince. He has inherited his father's taste for music as well as sport, and plays the pianos as one of his acquaintances informs me, "divinely." He is, as things go, not badly off, his annual income being about £10,000. The second son has £8,000 a year, principally derived from the insurances effected by Dhuleep on his life. The widow is not so well off. She is entitled to a third of the money obtained by the sale of the Elvedon Estate, and this brings her in about £2,000 a year. Rumour says that she has applied, or is about to apply to the India Office for an additional amount ; but I should say that if such an application is made, it will not meet with much success.

MRS. L. T. MEADE, the novelist, is no admirer of the "realistic novel." She has been telling a *Sunday Magazine* interviewer that she does not consider that the so-called realistic writer gives true pictures of life. Indeed, speaking of the class as a whole, she believes their work is as ill-balanced as it is harmful. "I go further," she added, "and say that those who write about the miseries of life as if life were a misery, show their own weakness of character. They have not been strong enough to master circumstances. Happiness in this world is the prize of conquest ; it is the crown of life, and such writers tell plainly that they at least have not won it. Unfortunately, they give the idea that it is not to be won. In this result there is no difference between the illiterate grumblings of a pessimistic charwoman and the cultivated effusions of a pessimistic author."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 7TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamship Clyde, Captain C. F. Preston, with the Overland mails of the 7th instant, arrived in Bombay Harbour, at 5 a.m., yesterday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Atterbury, Mr	Fleming, Mr G
Adams, Mr J	Hale, Mr and Mrs
Harrow, Rev E	Holloway, Capt J C
Black, Miss	Hewitt, Mr
Bramley, Lieut and Mrs	Hindmarsh, Mr and Mrs
Combridge, Mr and Mrs and 2 children	Jervis Waite Jervis, Sir J
Carter, Mr	Jackson, Col J F
Clabby, Mr J H	Lushington, Mr P M
Cassell, Mr and Mrs and infant	Morse, Mr R H
Cockerton, Mr E J	Pinto, Surg-Capt J
Dempster, Maj and Mrs	Penfound, Mr A
DaCosta, Mr	Rattanjee, Mr K
Dossett, Mr and Mrs	Smith, Mr H S
Eadesden, Mr and Mrs	Smith, Mr A H
	Wright, Mr F M

FROM BRINDISI.

Birch, Capt	Jesse, Mr and Mrs
Blundell, Genl and Mrs	Logan, Mr R M
Butler, Capt H	Lawrence, Mr
Buchanan, Dr	Macdonald, Maj C
Bird, Capt E P	Moncrieff, Dr
Corringham, Mr E M	Mullen, Brig-Surg Lieut-Col
Dhooma Mull, Mr	F and Mrs
Fowler, Mr	Mullen, Mrs F and Child
Grant, Mr A J	Prior, Capt
Grenfell, Mr A J	Prinsep, Hon Sir H
Gl

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE BORAHS' HIGH-PRIEST.

KHAN BAHADUR MANECKJI NANAVATI, First Class Sub-Judge at Surat, has issued notices, at the instance of Mr. Dinshaw Maneckji, against the high-priest and spiritual head of the Borah community Mullaji Saheb, and others, calling upon them to show cause why sanction should not be given to prosecute them under Sections 207 to 210, 193, 196, 197, and 471 of the Indian Penal Code. The matter has excited considerable attention in the Borah community of Bombay and Surat, as this is the first instance in which sanction has been asked for criminal proceedings against the spiritual head of the community. The petition filed in the court stated that the high-priest raised a fund to pay his numerous creditors, and a large sum of money was subscribed by the Borahs for the purpose. About 226 creditors' claims were actually satisfied at about eight annas in the rupee, and to serve a double purpose, the settled claims were dishonestly transferred in the names of Messrs. Dawoodbhoy Ibrahim, Alibhoy Shaik Jeewaji, Karimji Alibhoy and another. The high-priest then suffered some 109 decrees to be passed against him in favour of the abovenamed Borahs, in order, it is said, to defeat the just rights of other creditors, whose claims had not been settled, as regards certain mortgaged properties. The property was decreed to be sold, at the instance of Mr. Dinshaw, one of the creditors of the high-priest. Mr. Dawoodbhoy and others, who are styled as the trustees of the Dawoodi Borah's fund, then intervened and made claims upon the property in respect of such decrees, and in support of the same produced as genuine books of accounts, which are alleged to have been fabricated to defeat the rights of the creditors. The petitioner stated that the documents were false, and urged that sanction should be given to prosecute the high-priest, and Dawoodbhoy Ebrahim, Alibhoy Shaik Jeewaji, Karrimji Alibhoy and another. The notice was served on the high-priest and others in Bombay by the petitioner, and will be argued before the Sub-Judge on the 6th proximo.

PARSEE CIVIL SERVANTS.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Bombay to the effect that Mr. Pherozshah Kersaspjee Dadachanjee, a son of Mr. Kersaspjee Rustomjee Dadachanjee, acting Naib Dewan at Baroda, has passed the Indian Civil Service Examination held in London last month. For sixty vacancies in the Indian Civil Service there were one hundred and sixty candidates at the examination, and Mr. Pherozshah has obtained the tenth rank in the list of successful candidates. Having received his education in the Baroda High School, the youthful Civilian matriculated in 1885, and having entered the St. Xavier's College in Bombay, passed the B.A. Examination of the Bombay University four years later. In March, 1892, he proceeded to England to study for the Civil Service Examination, which he has now passed. His success may be considered noteworthy in this respect that he is the second member of the Parsee priestly class who has obtained a rank in the Service. There are in all five Parsees who are at present members of the Service :—Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia, Sessions Judge of Futtehghur ; Mr. Cowasjee Jamaspjee Padsha, Postmaster-General in the North-West Provinces ; Mr. Muncherjee Pestonjee Khareghat, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad ; Mr. Burjor Jamsetjee Ardasir Dalal ; and Mr. Pherozshah Kersaspjee Dadachanjee. It may be noticed that the two latter are sons of valued officers in the employ of the Gaekwar of Baroda.

FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE final round of the Association Football Tournament, held under the auspices of the Bombay Rovers' Football Club, will be played, this afternoon, between the Royal Scots and the Loyal North Lanchshire Regiment, on the Cooperage. The ground being available on Saturday afternoon a friendly match was played between the football teams of the Welsh and Yorkshire Light Infantry. A very large number of spectators were present, and the game terminated in favour of the Welsh by three goals to nil. By kind permission of Major F. G. Lynde, Officiating Commandant, and Officers of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps the regimental band will perform the following programme, this evening, at 5 o'clock :—

Quick March	Enterpe ..... Wm Clark
Selection	Scotch Medley ..... Cavalini
Valse	Soiree D'ete ..... Waldteufel
Lancers	The Duke of Fife ..... F Wood
Polka	Hurry up ..... Mrs Ronalds
Galop	The Tourists ..... Fredhe

THE SIMLA TOURNAMENT.

In the Durand Football Tournament at Simla, on Wednesday, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders played the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. There was a very large attendance of spectators. The Fusiliers were out-matched throughout, the Highlanders being quicker on the ball, and playing a fine passing game, Privates Duffin and McArthur on the right wing and Privates Reid and McLaren, centres, particularly distinguishing themselves. The Highlanders made four goals in nineteen minutes, and had scored five when half-time was called. On play being resumed they hold their own and scored two more goals in twenty-two minutes. The Fusiliers played a plucky uphill game, and had several good shots to the goal, but Private Whitecross, the goal-keeper of the Highlanders, always prevented the attack being quite successful.

The tournament was continued on Thursday, the Devonshire Regiment meeting the King's Own Scottish Borderers. Devon played a strong game at the outset, carrying the ball down at once towards their opponents' goal, but failed to score from a corner kick. The Borderers' goal was thereafter twice threatened, but was saved by brilliant play on the part of the goal-keeper, Private Crooke. Immediately after this the Devons' goal-keeper, Private Finch, rushed out to meet the ball, but was charged by two forwards of the Borderers. All three went down, and the Borderers scored the first goal. Private Finch was so much hurt that he was unable to resume his post, and the Devons had accordingly to play one man short. The game was thereafter fast and rough. The Borderers scored a second goal at the 21st minute, and presently a splendid rush was made by the Devons' forwards, but the Borderers' goal-keeper prevented their scoring. Half-time was called before further scoring had taken place. On resuming, both teams played up in fine form, the Borderers just missed making a goal, the ball landing on the top of the net. Some minutes later the Devons had a good shot from the wing, but again missed scoring. There was fast play up and down the ground, each goal being in temporary danger. At last the Devons scored their first goal, which was received with much enthusiasm by the spectators. When the ball was kicked off the Devons made desperate efforts to equalise the score, by a fine rush at the goal, but failed to score. Nothing could have exceeded the keenness of the play in the last quarter of an hour, the Borderers being on their mettle and the Devons, though one man short, pressing them hard. No more goals were made, and when time was called the Borderers were winners by 2 to 1. It was an excellent game throughout, and quite one of the most exciting yet witnessed. The Viceroy has shown marked interest in the tournament, having been present at all the ties so far played.

BHULESHWAR LANE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me through the medium of your journal to draw the attention of the Municipal authorities to the condition of the Bhuleshwar Lane, opposite "the Bhaji Market," or behind the "Bhuleshwar temple." The lane in these days is dirty, and when rain falls in torrents it becomes such a sea of mud that residents and pedestrians have to wade ankle-deep through it. The lane is public, for those who enter the temple by the front door generally return to their great convenience by the back. Besides this, the lane is so badly lighted that at night people meet with accidents.—Yours, &c.,

Bhuleshwar, Sept. 21. G. H. P.

THE TRAMWAY TO MAZAGON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The extension of the Tramway to the Hancock Bridge was a great boon to the residents of Mazagon, but the convenience is considerably marred by cars from that direction not meeting the cars *en route* to the Fort. The inconvenience of having to wait at the Hospital for another car is very trying especially in this weather, and the Tramway Company would do well by arranging that the several cars should meet at the J. J. Hospital in the same way as they do at Pydhowni and at Bori Bunder.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 22. L. W. M.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have to request you to give a corner in your next issue to the accompanying copies of my letters addressed to the Government of India, and shall feel obliged by your kindly allowing the public for a time to have their say on the subject in your valuable journal so as to enable the Government to know the public opinion on it.—Yours, &c.,

NADERSHAW H. E. SUKHIA, L. M. & S., L. V. Sc.

Sukhia House, Sept. 20.

Copy.

Sukhia House, Fort, Bombay, 7th September, 1894.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

Sir,—As the requisite amendment to the Indian Companies' Act are under the immediate contemplation of the Supreme Government, I have the honor to make a suggestion which, if feasible, may be included in the Act.

Lately in Bombay as well as in the mofusil a mania, something like the share-mania of 1864 is raging of starting irresponsible companies on the plan of the mutual benefit system. Some of these companies have been collecting and disbursing not only thousands but lakhs of rupees from and to their members or shareholders, and every year such irresponsible bogus companies crop up like mushrooms, eventually to die an early death. These companies sometimes consist of 5,000 to 10,000 members, the greater or chief portion of whom are illiterates and credulous persons, and the apparently glowing reports and pompous prospectuses mislead the public to join these companies in the false hope of getting a big lump for a trifling investment.

The risks of such bogus companies have been well explained on more than one occasion by a leading local English daily—the Times of India—in its articles, under the heading of "Cheap-Jack Assurance" during the last month of August, and to which I beg to draw the attention of the Supreme Government.

I have described above such companies as "irresponsible" ones, because its so-called self-constituted directors or committee members studiously keep these companies "unregistered," simply to prevent their ordinary members or shareholders from getting due legal redress and to thwart their rightful claims, and to leave them to the mere caprice and mercy of these self-styled directors.

On the strength of this my statement I beg to quote a suit which was dismissed by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court of Bombay on the 9th July last, and whose able judgment has appeared *in extenso* to which I beg to draw your attention. In it the Chief Judge (an European barrister) has clearly mentioned that such companies ought to be registered, but as the one under question is non-registered its existence in the eyes of the law is denied and as such no suit can lie against it. In some of these irresponsible bogus companies their reserve funds amount to several thousands and even lakhs of rupees, and are placed in the hands of persons, who, if they defalcate, cannot be sued for the recovery of the amount as long as these companies are "unregistered."

To guard the interest of the poor and illiterate public, I think it fair and just to compel the promoters or so-called directors of such companies to get them registered without any delay, and in default to put a severe penalty on them, and I, therefore, have the honor to request you to lay this my suggestion before his Excellency the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

In conclusion I most respectfully trust that the Supreme Government will be pleased to give a careful consideration to this most important subject affecting the interest of a large number of the public in all parts of India.—I have, &c.,

NADERSHAW H. E. SUKHIA, L. M. & S., L.V.Sc.

Copy.

Sukhia House, Fort, Bombay, 17th September, 1894.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, Calcutta.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter, dated the 7th inst., I have the honour to forward herewith under a separate cover the copies of the leading Bombay vernacular weeklies, *viz.*, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* and the *Rast Goftar* of the 15th July, 1894, and of the well-known Commercial Daily—the *Bombay Samachar* of the 10th July, 1894, with the English translation of their excerpts for your perusal, and to request you to lay them before his Excellency the Viceroy's Council when the intended Amended Bill for the Indian Companies' Act is brought before them for discussion and consideration.

From these extracts, it may be observed that the public voice is in accord with my humble suggestion of compulsory registration of all the associations which have been and may be started on the mutual benefit system.

In connection with this subject, I beg to draw your attention that there is one company in Bombay, called "The Mutual Provident Society, Limited," of which Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. are the secretaries and managers, carrying on its business on the mutual benefit system, is a registered body. It is not difficult to understand why the other associations on the similar mutual benefit plan, which carry on business on a much larger scale, and which, Mr. Chitty, the Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, says in his judgment of the 9th July, 1894, *require registration*, should remain unregistered, simply because the promoters or so-called self-constituted directors do not like to be troubled, how so ever justly and rightly, in their intentional or accidental wrongful actions, and earnestly wish to lead the misguided and illiterate public according to their caprice and mercy.—I have, &c.,

NADERSHAW H. E. SUKHIA, L.M. & S., L.V.Sc.

BROKERS, GOVERNMENT PAPER AND POETRY.

IT may not be widely known that dealing in shares and Government paper develope poetic genius or does much in the way of encouraging literary tastes, but in proof that such is the case we give the following letter as it reaches us :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall thank you to permit me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to give currency to my sentiments about the loan business which has come little short of a deadlock since the conversion of Four per cent. Government Papers. Before the business regains its elasticity I for the nonce urge on the heads of the loan-brokers and speculators the dire necessity of founding an association with a body of rules and regulations for their guidance. That such an incorporation is as useful for the development of trade as it is barren of the evils of bubble-bursting and litigation is confirmed by the happy phrase of Burke.—"The design of entering into society being the protection of our persons and security of our property." It is therefore a great *sine qua non*, particularly where the game of ambition is oftentimes played desperately even by men of small means. Every right-minded factor, if he has moral courage in him, will scarcely fail of bearing out the fact that the money market being so full of temptations and withal so easy of access as to have drawn in many a green youth to their utter ruin, there is not a single year but is marked with some instances or other of the failure of the brokers themselves. The easy approach to the bazaar, which luckily for itself does not preserve the awful records of the shipwrecks of many families, should hereafter be rendered difficult by the imposition of salutary checks such as are to be found in stiff rules and articles. A move if now set on foot or never in this right direction will not be a premature and unprecedented step. The success of this effort will on the contrary guarantee a harbour of refuge to honesty against barefaced villainy.

Another defect, as studiously hid as the above one, is a sad want of a hall. The brokers and speculators, cooped up together in a narrow street under the shade of a tree for their daily business, present to passers-by no better spectacle than that of a motley ignorant crowd experiencing pushes here and pulls there. Their vociferous conduct and interference with the passage of vehicles have not unfrequently called for the mediation of a police peon or two. If such things be allowed to pass muster well, it is not difficult for a shrewd man to gauge the chivalrous delicacy of the brokers. There are, however, a very few honorable exceptions among them whose influence and wealth would suffice to raise the dignity and moral tone of the market. It is the good sense of these few gentlemen I appeal to, than whom it is not feasible for others to better know and meet the wants of their colleagues. Fully alive to the fact that the Dalal Street is no longer a safe depository of their honour and property as in the days gone-by when inveterate custom had its stronghold and when no homage was paid by honesty to blackguardism of feeling and manners, they can now do no wiser than go abreast with time and circumstance and accordingly exert to the best of their ability both influence and charity for an erection of a decent hall that posterity may bless them in the words of Thomas Moore.—

"O! blest are the lovers and friends who shall live
The days of thy glory to see;
But the next dearest blessing that Heaven can give
Is the pride of thus dying for thee."—Yours, &c.,

JAMSETJI PESTONJI PATEL,
Share and Loan-broker.

21st Sept., Bombay.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES.

THE following rules regarding the playing of music and tom-tom in front of temples and musjids (mosques) have been prepared with the consent of the leaders of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities for future guidance at the head-quarter town of Kinhai, in the Aundh State :—

1. A tomb is not to be considered a musjid (i.e., a place of either worship or prayer) ; therefore there shall be no prohibition to play any kind of music or tom-tom at any time while passing by it.

2. Asoorkhana means a place where taboots are prepared. It is not a place of worship or prayer, and therefore there is no objection to play music and tom-tom of any kind and at any time as aforesaid while passing by it.

3. Nimazgas are invariably built outside a town. In front thereof once a year after the fastings in the month of Ramzan and a second time in the month of Jilhaj on the day of the Bakri-Eed a Kazee delivers khutbas (sermons) to Mahomedans. On these two days in the year and at the time of the delivery of sermons no music shall be played within fifty feet of the Nimazga.

4. There is no objection to play music while passing a mosque at the time of the repetition of prayers ; because these prayers when the time comes are not repeated in musjids only but on the sides of the nullahs, rivers, and the plains by each party himself, and no prohibition of music is enjoined in the Koran. But on every Friday sermons called khootbas are delivered to the audience of Mahomedans by a Kazee, and it being desirable to have no noise at the time, no music shall be played twenty paces or fifty feet on both sides of the musjid at the time of the khutba aforesaid. With this exception there is no objection to play music in front of the musjid while passing along the same.

5. Music includes tashas, dhol, nagarkhana, and wajantris, but does not include veena, sitar, harmonium, and similar other sweet-toned instruments.

6. The above rules are applicable to ancient musjids that are situated on road-sides. They are not applicable to musjids situated apart from the road or to musjids that might be built on the sides of the roads hereafter.

7. Subject to the prohibition to play music at the time of the delivery of sermons at musjids and at nimazgas as stated in Rules 3 and 4, all processions, appertaining to Ganpatis, Nagobas, Gokoolashtami, or to any other Hindu festivity or fairs, shall pass without obstruction with the use of music by all musjids and nimazgas.

8. The Mahomedans while passing the Hindu temples where Kirtan, Purun, or any other religious ceremony is being performed shall cease playing music as aforesaid fifty feet on both sides.

9. These rules having been framed with the consent of the heads of both Hindus and Mahomedans, both the communities should abide by them. If any one were to transgress them, none of the aggrieved parties should take the law in their own hands but inform the authorities who will take steps according to law.

(Sd.) By Hindu leaders. (sd.) By Mahomedan leaders.

Before me,

(Sd.) RAMCHANDRA SHIVARAM,
Magistrate, 3rd Class, Aundh State.

8th September, 1894.

These rules, having been framed by the leaders of both the communities and sent here for approval, are approved.

(Sd.) SHRINIWAS ROW PUNDIT,
Punt Pritinidhi, Chief of Aundh.

9th September, 1894.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR H. J. FERGUSSON and Major S. P. Strong, Scottish Rifles, exchange battalions.

LIEUTENANT J. GOLDING, West Kent Regiment, has been appointed Acting Paymaster.

LIEUTENANT R. H. WAST, Military Works Department, is transferred to the Baluchistan Command.

LIEUTENANT D. M. GRIFFITH, Royal Engineers, embarks about the 27th instant for a tour of duty in India.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. W. ROGERS is permitted to reside at Dharmsala on vacating command of the 1-1st Gurkhas.

LIEUTENANT C. D. VAUGHAN, Border Regiment, has been granted an extension of leave to the 6th November next.

RIDINGMASTER AND HONORARY LIEUTENANT J. BEVINGTON, Royal Artillery, proceeds home for duty at Colchester.

CAPTAIN M. H. B. RABY, Royal Artillery, proceeds to Singapore, to join No. 25 Company Southern Division, into which he has been promoted.

LIEUTENANT G. M. HUTTON, Royal Engineers, is permitted to revert to the Imperial Establishment on completing his tour of Indian service.

LIEUTENANT W. H. HILDEBRAND and Lieutenant G. W. Robinson, 27th Punjab Infantry, are appointed Adjutant and Quartermaster, respectively.

LIEUTENANT R. O. BURNE, Royal Fusiliers, and Lieutenant C. F. J. Stewarts, Norfolk Regiment, have been appointed to the Army Service Corps on probation.

LIEUTENANT E. H. PAYNE, 20th Madras Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Wing Officer, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Lieutenant F. F. Major, on furlough.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FETHERSTONHAUGH, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and Lieutenant H. W. Fletcher, East Lancashire Regiment, have been posted to the 2nd and 1st Battalion of their respective regiments.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence :—Out of India—Captain C. P. Scudamore, Scots Fusiliers ; Lieutenant C. F. Dobbie, 4th Bengal Infantry ; Lieutenant C. Mackenzie, 13th Bengal Lancers ; Lieutenant W. A. Eaton, East Kent Regiment ; Major W. de B. Hatton, Seaforth Highlanders ; Captain E. Mansel, Highland Light Infantry ; Lieutenant R. H. Monck-Mason, Munster Fusiliers, for twelve months ; Surgeon-Major L. Haywood, Medical Staff, and Captain G. R. Elliot, Seaforth Highlanders, for six months ; and Lieutenant R. M. P. Swift, Dublin Fusiliers, for four months. In India—Captain K. J. Buchanan, 4th Sikhs, for twelve months ; Captain S. F. Biddulph, 19th Bengal Lancers, for four months ; and Captain H. Trevor, 15th Sikhs, for ninety days.

THE POONA RIOTS.

THE recent religious riots at Poona show that the Mahratta Brahmins are still in an aggressive frame of mind, though they have been on their good behaviour for the last six months or more. The difficulties which the local executive have to contend with are unusually great, for the leaders of the Hindus have plainly shown that they will not conform to the orders regarding processions, and will annoy their Mahomedan fellow-citizens whenever occasion offers. The Mahomedans of Poona form but a small proportion of the population, and they naturally look to the authorities to protect them. This protection has been afforded them, and immediately there is a cry from the Hindus that partiality is being shown to their opponents. The charge is an absurd one. The police are mainly concerned with keeping order, and in suppressing a riot they do not pause to consider which party was originally in the wrong. Their duty is to disperse all mobs, check assaults and attacks upon buildings, and to prevent mischief being done. If temples or mosques are threatened they furnish guards to protect them, and their impartiality is, as a rule, beyond all praise. So with the troops, when they are called out. Neither officers nor men take sides. The sepoy acts against all parties alike ; religion does not override his sense of discipline ; while Thomas Atkins has no more idea of the merits of the case than he has of *la haute politique*. The Government have again and again declared that a policy of strict impartiality will be followed where the quarrels of rival sects have to be dealt with, and in Poona as well as elsewhere this principle has been acted upon. The protection of minorities must be undertaken, or we should have the whole country in a ferment. In the Bombay Deccan the Mahomedans have to be protected ; elsewhere it may be Hindus whose lives and property have to be safeguarded. The executive cannot stand aside, and leave the factions to fight it out. If they did so a Hindu success in one province might be the signal for Mahomedan aggression in another. Lord Lansdowne in his Agra speech very clearly pointed out the danger of aggression by this or that party, where their numbers gave them the advantage. The Mahomedans of the Punjab may be tempted to take retaliatory measures if they hear that their co-religionists in the Deccan or elsewhere have been hardly used by the Hindus. The Mahratta Brahmins should remember this when they defy the law, and should not blind themselves to the far-reaching consequences of their actions. They are said to be angry and sullen, and they may possibly be contemplating a fresh outbreak at a convenient season. If they are foolish enough to run the risk of sharp coercion, they must expect their punishment to be of the exemplary kind. "The strong hand of the law and the executive," to quote Lord Lansdowne's words, will assuredly close upon them, and its grip is apt to be a close one as fanatical rioters now in penal servitude know to their cost.—*Pioneer.*

H. M.'s TROOPSHIP MALABAR left Suez on the 20th instant, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on the 2nd October.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AMONG the proposals which are likely to be discussed for improving promotion in the Staff Corps, is one under which Lieutenants would receive the local rank of Captain after ten years' service, and Captains the local rank of Major after eighteen years' service ; this promotion is to carry no increase of pay.

COLONEL F. W. RHODES left London, on the 1st instant, to relieve Dr. S. S. Jameson as Administrator of Mashonaland and Matabeleland.

THE first annual musketry course of the Imperial Service Infantry with the Martini-Henri rifle is now in full swing. The troops are delighted with the rifle, which they recognise as far superior to the Snider, and are generally doing fairly well with it. The Bahawalpur Infantry and the Bikanir Camel Corps are the best so far, and both have shot remarkably well, considering this is their first year with the Martini. There are to be two schools of instruction for Imperial Service troops at Meerut in the cold weather, one for cavalry and one for infantry. The annual rifle-meeting of the various corps will take place in March.

SEVERAL new hospitals in connection with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund are now in course of construction, and should be completed before many months are over. At Dacca, we believe, a building is practically ready, and in Rangoon active steps are being taken to settle preliminary details for the new women's hospital for that city. At Amraoti, in the Berars, an institution is to be opened in November, while Lady Elgin, who takes the warmest interest in the work of the fund, will lay the foundation-stone of the proposed hospital at Karachi during the Viceroy's tour.

IT is announced that the Assam Government has decided to introduce in the plains districts a scheme for the sale of quinine similar to that which has been successfully adopted in Bengal. With the sanction of the Government of India and the concurrence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a supply of quinine will be procured from the Inspector-General of Jails, Calcutta, and kept in pice packets for distribution to the various post-offices at two central depots in Tezpur and Sylhet. The scheme is to be regarded as experimental, and for the present the sale of quinine will be restricted to those sub and branch post-offices in the neighbourhood of which dispensaries do not exist.

THE orthodox Hindu organ, *Bangabasi*, is exceedingly sarcastic at the action of the Wedderburn-Caine, or "Indian patriotic," party in England. It notes that they have joined political forces with the "National Reform Association," which draws much of its strength from Lancashire. "Of course, much good will now be done to India, for the people of Manchester are always anxious for the welfare of this country, as is clearly proved by the importation of large quantities of cotton goods." This is meant as a sly hit at the selfish policy of the Lancashire manufacturers in the matter of the cotton duties ; and then follows an attack upon the babu politicians in India itself. "The babus," it is remarked, "will, doubtless, continue to send money, either by raising subscriptions or by begging, for the support of this Indian patriotic party, and on the amalgamation of it with the National Reform Association, we hope the weavers of India will render help by selling their looms. That would be a great self-sacrifice, and self-sacrifice means a desire for the regeneration of the country." There is no love lost now-a-days between the orthodox Hindu and the Europe-educated babu, and the recent movement of the latter against the priesthood who administer religious endowments has aggravated the bitter feeling between the two classes.

A VALUABLE historical discovery has lately been made in the village of Banskhera, about twenty-five miles from Shahjahanpur. A cultivator found in his field a copper-plate, with a large copper seal fused on to the proper right side of it, bearing a well preserved Sanskrit inscription in the alphabet of the Central Indian type, and, in highly ornamented characters the sign-manual of the great King Harshavardhana of Sthanvisvara, the modern Thanesar in the Punjab, who reigned from A. D. 604 to 640 over a very considerable portion of Northern and Central India. His life and the lives of his immediate predecessors have been described by Bana in the Sri-Harshacharitan and by the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim Hiuen Tsiang in the Si-yu-ki. It is, therefore, most important to find that what Harshavardhana says in this inscription about himself and his family agrees with the accounts given by Bana and Hiuen Tsiang. The object of the inscription is to grant the village of Sri-Mayachakra, situated in the division of Ahichhattra (the modern Ramnagar near Aonla in Rohilkhand) and in the sub-division of Gangadirgha, to two learned Brahmins, Sri Bhatta Balarudra, a fellow-student of the Baharichas (a Rigvedi) and Sri Bhatta Bhadrasvamin, a fellow-student of the Chandogas (a Samavedi), both being members of the Bharadvajaclan. The grant is dated in Harsha-Samvat 32, on the first day of the dark half of the month Karttika, or in November, 638 A.D., two years before Harshavardhana's death, and the charter is issued from Harshavardhana's camp of victory, Sri Varthamanakoti, "possessing boats, elephants, and horses." The plate is most important for palæographical purposes, as it proves that everywhere in India the epigraphic alphabets are in many details retrograde and lag behind the literary ones, and as it more forcibly demonstrates the great antiquity of the oldest known Japanese and Nepalese Sanskrit manuscripts. Further, we learn from the grant that Harshavardhana really was a poet. Several admonitory verses are given as maxims proclaimed by Harshavardhana ; their wording proves beyond a doubt that the king himself superintended the drafting of the grant, and that these verses are his own composition. Instances in which kings took a part in the composition of their inscriptions, are not common. In Harshavardhana's case it is not astonishing that he took an interest in such matters, as we still possess three plays which go under his name, and probably, in part at least, proceeded from his own pen.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 25th August, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 84,283-3-3, and for goods, etc., Rs. 66,557-13-10, making altogether Rs. 1,50,841-1-1, or, an average receipt per mile of Rs. 144-12-2. During the corresponding week in 1893, the receipts were Rs. 1,50,017-11-2, or, an average receipt per mile of Rs. 143-13-4.

ONE of the most remarkable features of the railway returns during the current year is the steady expansion of traffic on the Rajputana-Malwa system. Its gross earnings from 1st April to 1st September were 106¼ lakhs, as compared with some 93 lakhs in the similar period of last year. There is thus an increase of about 13 lakhs in five months, a rate of progress which is unequalled in India. There has been no great export trade to account for this ; it is the natural growth of local traffic upon which, after all, railways in India mainly depend for their permanent success. The Rajputana Railway was originally built as a famine line, and it was predicted that it would never pay, as it would pass for a considerable portion of its length through a "desert." The narrow-gauge line which passes through the States of Rajputana is now one of the most paying in all India. While on the subject of railway earnings, we may note the growing prosperity of the North-Western State line. Its gross traffic receipts up to the 1st instant were over 130 lakhs, or, 11 lakhs better than in the five months of 1893. The Government of India have good reason to be satisfied with these returns ; and if only the falling off on the Great Indian Peninsula system could be checked—the decline is already between 16 and 17 lakhs since 1st April—the Finance Minister could begin counting on a crore and-a-half of rupees as the improvement in the gross returns on all railways. As the figures stand the increase is half-a-crore already.

WHEN the Indian mail, which left Brussels for Luxemburg at 6-24 p.m., on August 31, reached Schaerbeek, says Reuter, one of the two engines broke down. The damage was repaired in half-an-hour. Some anxiety was felt, as the express was followed at a short distance by a special train bringing the Count of Flanders from a visit to Antwerp.

IN an open letter to the Madras Government the Government of India have declared, with unmistakeable plainness, their position on the question of Hindu Religious Endowments. The Madras Government, it seems, submitted, in May last, a draft Bill prepared by six Hindu gentlemen, together with a report thereon, which proposed carrying legislative interference over these trusts a good many steps further than it has yet gone. Such proposals, it need hardly be said, have not been confined to Madras ; and the Government of India's letter may be taken as an answer to similar suggestions from numerous quarters. The Governor-General-in-Council remarks of the Madras Bill that it is open to objections of a fundamental character ; that it proposes to entrust the District Judge with a number of functions of an executive character ; that it is a departure from the policy deliberately arrived at thirty years ago—that official agency should not be concerned in the control or supervision of temple endowments ; and that therefore the legislation proposed by the Madras Government cannot be sanctioned.

FROM the 15th instant arrangements have come into operation for the transit of passengers and light goods over the Ghurra river, near Shajahanpur. First and second-class passengers will be ferried across at any time—third-class travellers only during day-light. It is believed, however, that the line will be in order before the time arrives for people to leave the hills for Lucknow and other places on the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway system. Under existing methods of transit even the mails are considerably delayed.

AFTER a steady rise for four years the receipts of the Salt Department showed a falling off of 5·1 lakhs in 1893-4. The decrease is ascribed to smaller clearances from ship board, owing to a considerable advance in the price and salt, and also to a falling-off in local manufacture. There was, on the other hand, an increase of nearly ten lakhs of maunds in the imports, and the Bengal Government draws from this fact the somewhat obvious conclusion that importations sometimes depend more on the state of the shipping trade than on the immediate demand for salt.

THE lady correspondent of the *Northern Whig* in an appreciative notice of Miss Sorabji's recent lecture, at the Wilson College, on the "Legal Status of Women in India," says :—I don't see why we should not have more women lawyers at home. Although it will be probably some years before women will be allowed to plead in court as barristers, there is no law to prevent them carrying on business as solicitors, and there is a distinct advantage in being able to consult a woman in many cases in which other women require legal advice. I venture to hope that, as women lawyers prove more numerous and better recognised, they will set to work to reform legal phraseology, and say what they have to say in concise, intelligent English, instead of obscuring the meaning of a document or statement by wrapping it up in rigmaroles of incomprehensible jargon, which in many instances defeat the intention of the client, and, owing to some technical flaw which could never have occurred in writing ordinary language, render the whole thing null and void and beneficial only to the lawyers, whose interest it is, of course, to make the knowledge of law impossible to the uninitiated.

HERR DOWE'S bullet-proof coat and the experiments made with it by the German Military Administration are, says the *Daily News'* Berlin correspondent, the subject of an official report in the *Reichsanzeiger*. The gist of the conclusions arrived at is simply that the coat is absolutely useless for military purposes. Both Herr Dowe and Mr. Martin have, it appears, been officially informed that their alleged bullet-proof coat was useless.

THE quarterly communication of Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England and Wales and the Colonies and Dependencies or the British Crown was held on the 4th instant. The report of the Central Board announced that the Prince of Wales had appointed the Hon'ble Sir John Edge, Q.C., to be District Grand Master for Bengal, and Brother Edwin Woodall Parker to be the First District Grand Master for the Punjab. On the motion of Brother Frau Richardson, Grand Registrar, seconded by Brother L. Loveland, the appeal of the Rev. C. H. Malden, P.M., editor of the *Indian Masonic Review*, Madras, was allowed, and his suspension was removed.

REUTER'S agency learns that there is no foundation for the statements contained in a letter from Athens published in the *Tageblatt* of Berlin, to the effect that negotiations were pending between Great Britain and the Porte having for their object the exchange of Cyprus for Crete, Great Britain handing over the former island to Turkey together with an additional payment of twelve million sterling.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Times* (Sept. 6) states that a document has been issued on behalf of the Government of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, in which it is stated there is reason to hope for an important improvement in the sanitary condition and health of the female population of Mahomedan countries through an increase of lady doctors. Mahomedan women have, on religious grounds, an invincible antipathy to treatment by men. The sad consequence of this repugnance is that they are almost exclusively attended by ignorant and superstitious nurses. Under such circumstances it is easy to conceive what a high death-rate prevails. The Bosnian Administration is endeavouring to lessen this evil by the introduction of lady doctors. At the present moment two qualified medical women are practising in the occupied provinces. Last year one of these attended over five hundred and twenty women and children, together with thirty male patients.

MR. L. H. LOVETT-THOMAS succeeds Colonel Maurice Tweedie (who retires) as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. P. Mr. Lovett-Thomas will continue to act as District Superintendent of Police at Allahabad until relieved by Mr. E. R. Parsons, who succeeds him on the 2nd October, when Mr. W. M. Sherer, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General, returns from leave.

WHAT should be done with a man who creates an artificial famine ? It is one of those offences which make one long to see Oriental methods of correction applied to the offender. The vilayet of Erzeroum has been almost depopulated by the abominable system of "corners" in grain which has been employed by speculators. Storing grain in the hope of being able to sell it at enormous profits when famine comes seems to be a regular industry in parts of Asia Minor. If the heads were taken off one or two of the most prominent speculators in this line of business we should think no great harm would be done.

IN his speech at Konigsberg after the unveiling of the statue of the Emperor William I., says the *Daily News* Berlin correspondent, the Emperor insisted that his grandfather, in raising his arm with the sword in his hand as represented by the sculptor wished to show his subjects that he took his crown from the hand of God alone. The Emperor declared that he himself shared this view, and guided his actions accordingly.

THE first meeting of "the Tenth International Congress of Orientalists" was held at Geneva, on September 4. M. Frey, President of the Confederation, in a few words welcomed the members, and M. Richard, President of the Council of State of the Canton of Geneva, also made a speech, expressing the pleasure of the authorities of the town in receiving such a distinguished assembly. Over three hundred members, including Lord Reay, Sir R. West, and Sir Monier-Williams, were present, all the countries of Europe being represented. M. Edouard Neville, as President of the Congress, in thanking the members for having responded in such numbers to the invitations, stated that fourteen Governments and ninety-seven universities, or learned societies had sent delegates. M. Maspero, of the Institute, in the name of France ; Lord Reay, President of the Royal Asiatic Society ; and Count Gubernatis, ex-Secretary of the Fourth Florence Congress, then addressed their thanks for the kind reception offered them.

HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS.

THE Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, replying to a letter from the Madras Government, dated May 26th, enclosing a draft Bill for the better administration of Hindu Religious Endowments in the Southern Presidency, says :—

This Bill has been prepared by a committee of six Hindu gentlemen and is accompanied by a full report, giving the views of the committee in the matter, the principal defects alleged to exist in Act XX of 1863, and the outline of the legislation proposed by the Madras Government on former occasions. The main features of the new Bill and the more important changes which the Governor in Council proposes to make in it, have been sketched in your letter, which concludes with a request for sanction to the repeal of Act XX of 1863, so far as it relates to Hindu Endowments in the Madras Presidency, and to the introduction into the local Legislative Council of a measure on the lines now proposed in substitution for that Act. Your letter and the enclosed report give the history of the case as it has been before the Government of India up to the last discussion, which took place upon the Bill submitted with Mr. Cardew's letter of 1st June 1887. The Government of India were unable to accept that measure, but in Mr. Macworth Young's letter of 23rd February 1888, stated that if legislation was really necessary for the due protection of Hindu Endowments in the Madras Presidency, they would have no objection to a Bill of more limited scope and more in harmony with the policy of Act XX of 1863. Thus the decision of Lord Dufferin's Government in 1888 contemplated the maintenance in their entirety of the principles of Act XX of 1863, and gave sanction to nothing which did not find a warranty and precedent in them.

The proposal now made by the Governor in Council for the repeal of the Act of 1863 and for the enactment of a law based upon principles which are to some extent inconsistent with those contained in that Act, does not, I am to point out, comply with the conditions which the Government of India laid down in 1888. The amendments of the existing law now suggested are, therefore, subject to some fundamental objections which were held to vitiate the former proposals. It was the objection to anything like executive interference by Government or its officers with the religious concerns of the people which led to the acceptance in the Act of 1863 of the principle that the management of religious endowments should rest exclusively with the vota

THE NASSIK WEEK.

With the sole exception that the average scores were lower than those of the last two years—a fact more due to the absence of water in the links than to any improvement in the play or the greens—the 1894 meeting of the Royal Western India Golf Club has shown a great falling off compared to previous gatherings. Considering that the Royal and Ancient game is increasing in popularity by leaps and bounds in almost every part of India, it is indeed a melancholy fact that, in spite of the central situation of Nassik, the general slackness of work at this time of year, the untiring exertions of the acting honorary secretary, the liberal concessions made by the railway companies regarding fares, and the almost perfect nature of the weather, the greatest number of entries obtained for any competition during the week was eighteen!

Considering that in this small number are included names of several local players of small repute as golfers, and of two or three almost absolute novices who came from a distance for change of air, the gathering can hardly be looked upon as worthy of the pretentious title of the Club; nor can its records be regarded as a true and fair criterion of the golfing capabilities of the cracks of Western India.

The fact is that the Nassik meeting is doomed. It may last for one year more—possibly for two. It may indeed survive for many years as a local assemblage; but it needs no prophet to predict that in three years at the outside Nassik will no more be the head-quarters of the R.W.I. Golf Club than it is those of the Government of India.

The fact is that, beyond its proximity to Bombay, its excellent climate and the favourable nature—in an exceptionally wet year—of such portions of the ground as are not covered by either rocks or water; the place has nothing to recommend it as a golfers' rendezvous. The accommodation is most limited and, until this year, when a fairly comfortable scratch mess was started by Dr. Clarkson, the discomfort endured by such of the visitors as were not fortunate enough to be put up by friends was almost past description. But keen golfers can put up with a good deal of hardship if they can only get good links to play on. Doubling up with two other fellows you don't know, or—what is worse—do know and don't like, eating goat chops, five-year-old cock curry and nine-day-old eggs, drinking tea at five annas a pound and whiskey at one rupee a bottle; nay even submitting to the nightly attentions of *pulex irritans* and *cimex ingens Dakbungalowensis*, is regarded by the really keen golfer as a minor trouble hardly worthy of consideration, so long as the putting greens are true, the bunkers well arranged, and the "lies through the green" good.

And, regarding these things, what can I say of the Nassik Round? The acting honorary secretary has done me so well that I feel a bit of a brute in "crabbing his show;" but like Balaam, I am here to speak the truth; and far from Dr. Clarkson being in any way responsible for the present state of the links, he has done all in his power to remedy the defects of—though he has been prevented by the previous ruling of the committee from actually altering—what I have heard several exasperated persons lately stigmatise as "the worst round in Asia." Having seen both the Aden and the Colaba links, I can hardly go so far as that; but I can confidently assert that, whereas golf is generally supposed to be a game of skill, modified by chance, the present Medal Round at Nassik converts it into a game of chance slightly modified by skill. In this conversion Nature has taken a part; but to the diabolical ingenuity, or the gross carlessness—I know not which—of man is due most of the blame. I will now explain. In describing, for this paper, two years ago, the medal round of that year, I dilated at some length upon the new "bee-hive" or "domeshaped" greens which form one of the most remarkable features of the course. Barring these greens and the last two holes of the course, which were generally condemned as being too chancy, the round was a fairly good one. To preserve the greens, which the sanguine honorary secretary was assured would level themselves in course of time, prickly pear hedges were built all round them. On removing these hedges a few days before the 1893 meeting it was found that not only were the greens more hog backed than ever, but that they were so rough as to give no hope of their being rendered payable in time for the meeting; and also that a *corona* or Fairies' Ring of bare brown soil—which, alas, to this day disfigures several of the excellent *old* greens—marked the positions lately occupied by the prickly pear belts.

Under these conditions the present round was selected. It is what may be called a "Jerrybuilt" round, "jumped up" at one day's notice by the committee, who had no time for the careful consideration and thorough practical testing, under various conditions of wind and weather, which should be imperative in the selection of a permanent medal round; as this is supposed to be.

I cannot expect the casual reader of the *Pioneer* to accompany me round the links; but I am sure that such of you as are golf players will like to know the nature of the present medal round of the Royal Western India Golf Club. I shall not ask you to get yourself up in the amphibious kit I recommended to you in 1892. The ground is now dry—alas *too* dry—and the showers are few and *light*: so a suit of flannels, a pair of light shoes, and an umbrella will "do you" for this journey.

To begin with the first hole. Theoretically this hole is an excellent one. Some buildings, at about 170 yards from the tee, stand on each side of a gap quite broad enough to allow of a fairly straight driver making sure of avoiding them. A good full stroke with a brassy for your "second" should take you on to the green—one of the best in India—and you should be "down" in four, or at the outside, five strokes. This no doubt was the opinion of the committee when they laid out the course. So much for theory—now for practice. To begin with the teeing ground. It is rough and "nubbly" to a degree and is placed so as to face a slight rise, which is very apt to catch a low ball. The wind is almost always full in your teeth, and so tricky is the ground that you may overdrive your adversary by fifty or sixty yards, playing straight for the hole and lie on rocky ground on the side of a hillock, whilst his ball may be "teed" on smooth grass in the open. Some thirty yards from the hole a road runs right across the course. The green itself, from constant mowing and rolling, is so very much keener than the approach that a "steal" up to the hole is a matter of the greatest difficulty. There are no "rims" or "pots" to any of the holes and nearly everyone has a regular 'lift' all round the edge which stops a slow putt dead and sends a bold one running past the hole to a distance which makes the "getting down in one more' far from a certainty. As for getting "up in two," it' has been done about six times during the meeting; one gallant warrior, who plays in a style peculiarly his own, succeeding on one occasion in laying his second twenty-five yards past the hole; but six successful attempts out of some 500 is a poor average, and the fact remains that the man who tops his drive and foozles his "two" has almost as good a chance of getting on the green in three as he who commences with his fair average clean smacks. Thus what with bad lies, bunkers, and one thing and another, the hole is about an average six and as frequently seven.

Number 2 is *anath ma maranatha*. A nubbly teeing ground with a rocky hillock a foot high ten feet in front of it, a deep and rutty road intersecting the course at right angles at 175 yards from the tee: an invisible hole some 200 yards beyond the road, behind a hill whose entire area is classed as a bunker: a green situated in a hollow with rocky slopes extending to within 25 feet of the hole! What more can be said? Number 3 A nubbly teeing ground, shaped like an elongated bolster. Rocky hillocks eighteen inches to iwo feet high 12 yards in front of it. Odds four to one against a decent lie after a 200 yards drive straight for the green, which theoretically should be reached in two every time. Approach nubbly and woolly up to a "centrifugal" hole situated in the middle of a sun-baked clay plateau some thirty feet square over which the *bhists sloshes* not sprinkles, the contents of his mussuck and the ground-man runs a heavy roller whenever they get a chance. Twice have I been past this hole in two and taken seven to get down: and once have I seen a steady pair in a foursome halve the hole, without being "stimied" after having "three for the hole" when lying within eight feet of it!

Number 4: a teazer. Pimply bolster shaped teeing ground. Drive for a gap 180 yards from the tee and thirty yards wide, a "slice" landing you in a cactus hedge and a pull behind a steep hill with a babul tree thereon. Having succeeded in driving your ball 180 yards to the middle of the gap, a fair full "brassy" for your two will land you in the midst of a system of pathways which from a belt 25 yards wide running straight across the course, commencing at 330 and finishing at 355 yards from the tee. This is a "hazard;" so you cannot ground your iron, and must get over the 60 or 70 yards of woolly approach on to a very keen green as best you can. Number 5. Here—to quote the illustrious biographer of the late lamented O. O. Mookerjee—"we have the *cuibono* in all its naked deformity." At 75 yards from the teeing-ground and the first decent one on the course—is a road with a double row of trees. A clean shot with a long spoon will take you over them and put you on good ground just out of sight of the hole. A half-topped shot with a bulger, which is lucky enough to "run" the road between the trees, will—if it comes off—give you a sight of the flag. Now here the fun begins. The shot looks quite simple. You take your "Wully Park's" patent lofter, or whatever form of approach iron you affect. You play a perfect approach shot. You see your ball land just the right distance short of the whole. You say to yourself, "Dead with any luck. A certain four any way." "Hulloh! Where's the ball? And Echo answers "Where!" (It should answer "ball," but that is immaterial) In breathless haste you pursue your investigation. On arriving near the green you find your ball lying in a road, on a rocky hillock or in a pool of water—all of which are invisible from a distance of eighty yards from the hole, though within 14 or 15 yards of it. Should you overrun the whole you lie on grass as woolly as a sheep's back, frequently being also behind a rocky hillock and play your steal with whatever club seems good to you on to a shaven green as keen as mustard. Six is a fair hole enough, though a constant bugbear to the faint-hearted and a not infrequent pitfall to the ambitious player. At 70 yards or so from the tee, which is on level, though not over-smooth ground, stands the dreaded "Id Gah," an edifice which, at any rate for one week of each year, resounds with more Christian curses than Mussulman prayers. It is but 20 feet or so high; but it is of solid masonry and the ditch which forms the hither boundary of the putting-green is about 170 yards beyond it; so that you want a long drive to get "up in two." Clear it by a foot with a hard one, and you are on the green with your second. A little lower—and smack the ball comes back in its tracks—necessitating a gentle "second" out at right angles to the course and at least "two more" to get "up". With the prevailing wind, a good clean spoon shot 20 feet over the top will land you on good grass within 40 or 50 yards of the ditch, and within a hundred and twenty or so of the hole. There is a nasty deep channel parallel to the course and about 20 yards to the left of the hole; but a ball played a bit to the right will be brought back again by a kindly hill. The green *was* a beauty; but the "fairy ring" around it and a nasty woolly drainage channel beyond it have not added to its attractions. However, this is a fair and a sporting hole. If you get into trouble, you—like Mr. 'Enry' Awkins's Lizer—have "only got yourself to blime."

Number 7 is quite the "rottenest." hole I have seen in India. A drive of 200 yards, off a very nubbly teeing ground straight for the hole will land you in the midst of a system of small valleys and (now) dried-up water holes, with "poached" and in some cases rocky bottoms. Your second, or third, or it may be fourth, stroke, out of this region will, if it goes ten yards straight past the hole, drop your ball into a patch of cactus; whence you may extricate yourself as best you may. The wily local player, knowing the absolute futility of playing golf for this hole, takes a long spoon drive to a spot about 60 yards to the left of the green and then "bumbles" his ball with a wooden putter against the face of a hill *on the opposite side of the funnel which holds the green*. This course of procedure, unless you get upon a *too* rocky underfeature produces an almost certain four. The green is rough, woolly and bears strong traces of having suffered from a severe attack of variola, and the hole is small and has a fine beard and moustache.

For emptying your pocket and imperilling the future of your immortal soul the eighth hole stands *facile princeps* in India. It was constructed by the late honorary secretary in direct opposition to the advice of such of his friends as known anything about golf, and though many thousand *foot pounds* of coolie labour have since been expended in efforts to improve it, it still remains a curse and a disgrace to the R. W. I. G. C. My minimum for this hole—twice recorded—is two strokes, my maximum twelve! The hole is but 160 yards or so from the tee; but the latter is placed in a hollow behind a pond, with a mound of rocky ground some 5 feet high rising at an angle of about forty-five degrees within a few feet of the line. A portion of this bank has been cut down: but, as it now stands, it just catches a cleanly hit ball—not a topped one—and sends it straight up in the air to land in the pond. After an interval for commination you tee another ball and play your three. Last year a canny Scot and fairly good golfer, too, playing in a local match with me, was over the pond in eleven and down in fourteen! Of course a heavy iron will take you over comfortably; but the wind is smack in your face and the temptation to be "up in one" with the "lang spune" proved too much for many of us. The cream of the joke is that, by adopting the simples expedient of moving the teeing line back some fifteen feet, a clean long spoon drive up to the hole can be got. This has been frequently suggested, but with no success. The green is a ripper: true and not too fast, with a lovely steal up a grassy valley for a straight ball a bit too short.

The last is a "silly" hole. The tee is placed a few yards from the road, opposite a gap between two high trees, in the middle of which is a small tree, just so much of which has been cut down as to allow of clearing it nicely with a spoon. Were this tree cut down to six feet less than its present heigh, an opportunity would present itself for a really grand long drive to within 40 yards or so of the hole, a sliced ball being punished by a lie in a cactus hedge and a cleanly driven straight one giving a fair chance of a "three." As it is, there is no inducement to do anything but smack your balls up in the air well off to the lift, with any club in the bag except your putter, and then whack along the ground down the hill to the green. The latter is exceedingly keen and is guarded by a rutty road and a little bank about three inches high, both so close to the hole that, in the present state of the ground any approach shot dropped over them—even with the most oblique-faced iron, must overshoot the mark by many yards. The home green is very like a solitaire board; the ball often settling down in a little pit in a manner which makes the very shortest of puts a very nervous business for the steadiest of players.

Such is the Medal Round of the Royal Western India Golf Club.

When you consider that the entire area occupied by the links is intersected by hundreds of tracks and by dozens of roads and that, besides these roads and paths, every hill, every hollow, every heap of stones, every patch of a "moorum," in fact, almost every shot which is not level turf, is regarded as a bunker in which you cannot ground your club: when you remember that the torrents of the early part of this year's rainy season have washed the greater part of the top dressing off the rocky and uneven sub-stratum: and when you bear in mind that—in almost perfect weather—when golf throughout the entire day was not only possible, but enjoyable and devoid of risk, the competitors—mostly middle-aged men—were dragged from their beds at daybreak and hustled off, one pair on the top of another, to wait for "line clear" in the chill morning air; whilst the lovely afternoons were devoted to "Allied Pairs," "Putting Competitions," "Handicap Foursomes" and other Bumble-puppy events, you will understand how—after a week's play on a round wherein the longest hole can be reached in "two smacks and a short iron shot" and every other with "a drive and a brassey"—the gold medal was won with an average of a small decimal under 46 strokes a round, and the silver with a score of 42.—*Pioneer.*

The action of the Secretary of State in inviting tenders for the construction of the Delhi-Bhatinda-Bahawalpur Railway shows that at last there is a good prospect of this important line being constructed. There will be no difficulty experienced in finding a company ready to undertake the work, for several syndicates have been in the field for some time past. The India Office will have rather a hard task in choosing which set of capitalists shall receive the concession. Now that companies are allowed to pay interest out of capital during the construction of a railway, there is every inducement for the public to subscribe, and promoters can confidently calculate on obtaining quickly all the money they want. The company which is fortunate enough to secure the line which will place Delhi in more direct communication with the sea at Karachi, will have splendid prospects before it, for there will be a large local as well as through traffic. The Government of India, on their part, will benefit very considerably. Not only will the fertile country lying between the Delhi-Umballa and Bhatinda-Rewari lines be opened out, but an alternative military line will be provided to the Indus Valley and the southern section of the North-West frontier. In case of the mobilisation of troops in the Quetta direction, the movement will be gseatly facilitated, the detour by way of Lahore being avoided if regiments are taken from Umballa, the Simla hill-stations, and the cantonments in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. One other point should not be overlooked. The conversion of the present narrow-gauge line between Ferozpore and Bhatinda should be taken in hand at an early date, as Ferozpore with its arsenal must not be left as a terminal station for a broad and a narrow-gauge line of railway. As the new line, too, will carry much traffic to the Bahawalpur-Karachi section of the North-West system, the chord line east of the Indus, from Rohri to Kotri, must be built. We are glad to say that the Government have practically decided to do this, the experience of the past few months having again clearly shown that the flood waters of the Indus cannot be controlled sufficiently to ensure through communication with Karachi by the existing route.

Mr. M. S. Howell, Judicial Commissioner of Lucknow, who was to have returned this autumn, has taken a year's extension of leave; and consequently Mr. J. Deas, who is officiating, will retain the appointment for another twelve months. Mr. Howell, it is believed, means to devote his extra time to the finishing of his Arabic Grammar.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

NEWS FROM COREA.

Chemulpo, August 15.

The Chinese army at Yashan have outwitted the Japanese in a way which is certainly not very creditable to the military skill of the latter. While the Japanese were having their triumphal entry into Seoul with the spoils of a supposed great victory (which spoils consisted of nine mountain guns, some ammunition and stores) the Chinese were marching around to the east of Seoul and by this time will have joined the main body of the Chinese Army at Pyeng An. The entire affair at Yashan was very discreditable to the Japanese. Not only the fact of the army marching around them and getting safely up to Pyeng An, but the fact of the Japanese firing on their own countrymen and killing several hundred of them, thinking they were Chinese, not being able to distinguish them at night. At Yashan the Japanese killed and wounded were between 900 and 1,000 men. These numbers were obtained by a foreigner who went to Yashan soon after the battle. The Chinese army in marching north to Pyeng An went by way of the province of Kang Won to the east of Seoul. At Chyoun Chyen they fell in with a body of 100 Japanese and killed all. Report says a few more bodies of troops were captured on the way, and as the Japanese are known to have scattered bodies of troops on the way it seems very probable. The Japanese very unwisely have scattered their troops in various small bodies all over the country. They evidently see this now for they are uniting them more at present. The Japanese have lost all told at least 2,000 men since entering Korea.

A part of Japanese cavalry went to An Chyon, a walled town with a military magistrate, and producing a latter from the king demanded the surrender of all the arms and stores. The answer was given in a way quite unexpected, for the Koreans promptly opened fire upon the Japanese, not one escaping. Another party were sent out but got no further than Hiachyon, in Hoang Hai province, when they were obliged to beat a hasty retreat. The Japanese will find it perfectly useless to enter the northern provinces excepting with a large army, as the Koreans in the north resemble the Chinese very much and despise them equally. If China would only supply them with arms they could and would harass the Japanese very much, but at present they have few arms and no ammunition. Three Chinese came up from Yashan in a junk and they were promptly seized by the Japanese police and their arms tied 'a la Coreenne.' This consists of tying the arms at the wrists and above the elbows in a peculiar twisted manner which is done in Korea to criminals before decapitation. The method is indescribable, but I may add that it is very rarely that the arm is not broken and often in several places. The three Chinese have not yet been released, nor is it supposed they will be until death releases them. 12,000 Japanese have been landed at Fusan which they are strongly fortifying, evidently intending to make a strong stand in case they are defeated at Seoul or in the northern part of Korea. In Fusan several Koreans have been killed, one being run through the body by a sword in the hands of a Japanese officer. If officers amuse themselves in this way what can be expected of the rank and file of the army? There must be over 30,000 Japanese soldiers in Korea at present and a large number of Chinese troops. The Chinese however can endure hardships better than the Japanese, a large number of the latter having died from illness; and the Chinese also seem to know the country much better, judging from their routes in marching. At least on one occasion and report says more, Koreans deceived the Japanese in the way of roads and the whole party of Japanese were captured.

A few days ago 30 marines were sent up to Seoul to replace the bluejackets guarding the British Consulate-General. Otori had two days' notice that they were coming, yet notwithstanding this fact they were stopped at the entrance of Seoul for half-an-hour until Lt. De Horsey came out from the British Consulate and ordered them to march on, which they did, pushing the Japanese to one side. This looks as if it was a premeditated insult, for two days is certainly sufficient for giving orders to the guard. I also doubt very much if the guard would stop people unless ordered to do so.

Pak Yeng Ho (in Japanese Boku), who was formerly Kim-ok-Kiun's associate in rebellion, arrived yesterday by the Hugo Maru with a body-guard of 100 Tokio police. What new scheme the Japanese have in mind no one knows, but reports are rife that he will be prime minister or some other high official. Some say he may be proclaimed king as the Japanese do not find either the King or the Tai Ouen Koun (certainly not the latter) as pliant as they would wish. However the Japanese could not have done a more injudicious thing than getting him over, as he is thoroughly execrated here.

It is just this morning that the British Consul received a parcel of letters from the *Tsaokiang* which was captured by the Japanese before war was declared. The seals on the mail bag were broken and the letters opened, some being re-sealed and a parcel of letters only pinned together.

THE JAPANESE ATTACK PORT ARTHUR.

Shanghai, August 31.

The Japanese troops attacked Luishanhow (Port Arthur). The British gunboat *Red pole* was despatched there from Chefoo on the night of the 30th inst. The result of encounter is not known as yet. It is reported that the Japanese troops landed on the 29th inst.

IMPERIAL GIFTS.

Pekin, August 31.

An Imperial Edict, dated the 28th August, sanctions rewards to be given to General Yeh Chi Chao's army on the recommendation telegraphed from Li Hung Chang. The recommendation embodies a telegraphic report from General Yeh stating that in a battle fought at Chung Won on the 29th of July, many Japanese were killed. His army then marched up north, and, while passing about Tsin Chow, Chung Chow and Kam Fa, was opposed by a Japanese army. The latter was, however, driven back and his whole army now reached Pieng Yang. To this report was subjoined the statement by Li Hung Chang that General Yeh was most energetic in leading his men to battle at great odds against him. From the 25th of July up to the present, he had, in successive battles, slain no less than 5,000 Japanese. Such extraordinary valour and zeal being displayed by him and his officers, they ought to be liberally rewarded. General Yeh was accordingly ordered by the Throne to be rewarded with Imperial gifts consisting of a white gem peacock-feather-holder, a small knife, a pair of large purses, and a couple of tinder-boxes. His officers of various grades also came in for their shares of rewards in the shape of Imperial gifts, or brevet ranks, or favourable records for future promotions. The services of those killed in battle will, after further investigations, be acknowledged in some other suitable way.

Another Imperial Edict, dated the 29th August, states that Her Majesty the Empress Dowager, being most solicitous about the health of the armies now stationed at Pieng Yang, which have to endure the heat and various other hardships in fighting battles, desires that 40 chests of preventive pills be handed to Li Hung Chang who will forward with the greatest despatch to General Yeh for distribution among the armies, and orders the latter to carry out the wish of Her Majesty accordingly.

EUROPEANS FOR THE CHINESE NAVY.

Three Europeans in the I. M. Customs came down to Hongkong from Canton, to take the places of men who go north, having left the Customs service under special arrangement to serve the Imperial Government in the war against Japan. Four Kowloon Customs men are to leave for Shanghai. Messrs. Blake, Walpole, Miller, and Clarkson. Three Lappa men, Messrs. Graves Brammer and Parker, left by the *Loksang* on Saturday. Several of them have had torpedo and gunnery training in the British Navy, and it is believed they are intended for similar work in the Chinese fleet. They are promised 150 taels a month during the war, and afterwards to be reinstated in the Customs service, if alive; if killed, their next-of-kin will receive three years' full pay, i. e. 5,400 taels, as compensation, guaranteed by the Inspector-Genl. This is ridiculously cheap. The Japanese have stringent orders to 'spot and pot' every one of them.

THE BATTLE OF PINGYANG.

A Shanghai morning contemporary publishes the following from the *Hupua*, whose correspondent is with the Chinese army:—

On the 13th August the advance corps of the 'Sheng' and 'Yi' divisions of 5,000 men of all arms met the Japanese troops holding the passes guarding Pingyang. The enemy was immediately attacked and driven past Pingyang which fell into the Chinese hands. The great mass of Koreans flocked to the Chinese standard demanding arms and ammunition, in order to form the advance guard against the Japanese. On the 14th the army at Pingyang was further reinforced by 4,000 odd Chinese troops from Yichow (south of the Yaloo). On the 15th an advance was made, to attack the Japanese lines before Chungho. The enemy again retreated southwards, the Chinese following till within two and a half miles of the prefectural city of Chungho, and seventeen miles south of Pingyang. On the afternoon of the 16th the army was reinforced by over 13,000 men, and on the 18th the Japanese were hotly attacked, the latter losing all their heavy baggage, over 4,000 men, and the city of Chungho (which is near the Tatung river).

On the 18th August the whole of the Chinese army advanced towards Huangchow (Hwangju) from Chungho (Chunghwa). But passing too near the Tatung river where a fleet of thirteen Japanese ships, taking advantage of the tide, had moored near the land, these suddenly took the passing Chinese by surprise by firing their largest guns. As the Chinese had no guns of such large calibre a *detour* had to be made to avoid the shells of the enemy, but several batteries of artillery (32 guns) were placed in ambush, and when the tide ebbed three vessels could not get off. The Chinese then fired their shot from the neighbouring hills and damaged severely the enemy's ships, as well as killing a number of men. The Chinese themselves lost several hundred men by the first fire of the enemy's ships of war. In the meanwhile the main body of the Japanese troops began to retreat rapidly southwards, followed up by our cavalry and light troops, slaughtering many on the route, night alone stopping further pursuit. It was then learned that General Yeh Chih-chao had made a detour with his troops and had attacked the enemy in the rear, which materially aided the last-named rout of the enemy. Huangchow (Hwangju) had also fallen into General Yeh's hands, where he had been welcomed by 5,000 Korean troops holding that city. It is also learned that besides these, 3,000 Pingyang troops are also with General Yeh's army.

All the country north of Singching and K'aich'eng (Kaisong), about forty miles north of Seoul, on the 23rd, was clear of the enemy. At K'aich'eng the Japanese have made a stand, having strong forts at that city. It is also known that round about Seoul, where the country is very mountainous, and especially at Yanghuachen and Lungsan (Riongsan), from three to five miles from Seoul, the Japanese have strong entrenchments to resist the Chinese, but the whole countryside being on the side of the Chinese, the Chinese Generals have no doubt of the ultimate success of their undertaking. News has been received that 20,000 new troops have arrived at Yichow (*Wiju*) and are making forced marches to join the main army before K'aich'eng. Over 30,000 Koreans have applied for firearms and ammunition. Only 12,000 have so far been supplied, not counting 4,000 already well-armed Pingyang soldiers

THE FIGHT AT YASHAN.

Some days ago we published a telegram received at Tientsin from one of the graduates of the Tientsin Military Academy, announcing the safe arrival of General Yeh's army at Pingyang after a circuitous journey from Yashan, during which some parties of Japanese were disposed of by the retreating Chinese force of some 1,400 men. The safety of this little army was also reported by our Chemulpo correspondent, and we have now received an Imperial edict published at Pekin on the 26th instant, officially confirming the safe arrival at Pingyang of Generals Yeh and Nieh's army from Yashan. The edict acknowledges the receipt of a memorial from General Yeh, in which he records his defeat by the Japanese after he had beaten them in one battle and been rewarded by the Emperor's gift of Tls. 20,000. The Imperial edict recites that General Yeh, although forced to retreat by overwhelming numbers, claims to have killed over 1,700 Japanese as against his own loss of 300, and to have successfully effected a juncture with the main Chinese army. It proceeds: 'We are of opinion that Yeh Chih-chao has done remarkably well in killing nearly six times as many of the enemy as he lost himself, despite the smallness of his own force and the vast superiority in numbers of the enemy. Hence as a recognition of this we order that the Tls. 20,000 originally granted by us to Yeh Chih-chao and his men be forthwith sent on to him for distribution to his gallant little army, and we furthermore command Yeh Chih-chao to draw up a list of those who died fighting for their country against the enemy, as well as a list of the deserving of his army for prompt recognition of our imperial approval. Yeh Chih-chao need not be turned ever to the Boards for determination of a penalty.'—*China Mail.*

JAPANESE ACCOUNTS.

On Monday the Authorities supplied the press with an account of the Naval engagement off the island of Phung-do. It is on the whole nearly identical with the version recently reproduced from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. There are, however, a few details which were omitted in the earlier report. The names of the Japanese warships that took part in the engagement, have, for instance, been given out officially for the first time. They are the Yoshino Kan the Naniwa Kan, and the Akitsushima Kan. In the former narrative it was stated that the Japanese vessels were on their way from In-chhon, when they encountered the Chinese. It is now reported that they were going to that port. The firing is said to have been kept up with great energy for a space of an hour and twenty minutes. The sinking of the transport *Kowshing* took place at 1 p.m., that is nearly five hours after she was first stopped by the Japanese war-vessel Naniwa. There was not a single person injured on board the Japanese men-of-war. The *Kowshing* had on board two General officers, four Colonels, ten Lieutenants, 1,100 men, and ten field-pieces.

According to the latest reports from Korea, it is stated that, since the defeat off Phung-do, the Chinese war vessels have entirely deserted Korean waters, where consequently, the Japanese war ships are ranging free and triumphant.

The latest Korean intelligence has been brought by the mail packet Tagonoura Mare, which arrived at Fusan on the afternoon of the 4th instant, leaving In-chhon at 6 a. m. on the 2nd. According to her report, reported things are quiet both at In-chhon and Seoul. It is also reported that the munitions of war taken at A-San had already been transported to In-chhon, where they were heaped up in huge "mountains."

The *Chu-o Shimbun* publishes the following telegram from its correspondent at Moji, under date of August 5th, 2-30 p.m.:—"The 2,000 Chinese troops sent from Chefoo are believed to be encamped at Hong-ju together with the 1,000 who fled there after their defeat at A-San." This telegram is doubtful, at least we have not yet heard that there were Chinese troops so far south as Hong-ju, nearly thirty miles from A-San.

The Tokyo News Agency forwards us the following telegram, dated Shanghai, August 5, 3 p.m:—"This evening a war-vessel and a transport with troops densely packed will leave Taku, their destination being probably Chhol-do." Chhol-do is an island off Wi-ju.

No news of hostilities either on land or sea has reached Tokyo, the greater part of the Japanese army that recently vanquished the Chinese at Song-hwan and A-San, is believed to have turned back for Seoul either on the 1st or the 2nd instant. So it must have reached the Korean capital on the 5th at the latest, and the Japanese troops are believed to have left Seoul about that date to meet the Chinese army which is marching upon the capital from the north. The vanguards of the two armies must have already encountered each other somewhere between Seoul and Phyong-yang. Consequently important news is hourly expected in Tokyo. The exact number of the Chinese troops that are marching from the north is not known, but their strength is believed to be not less than 10,000, some people even putting it at 15,000.

THE FIGHT AT SONG-HWAN.

The *Mainichi Shimbun's* extra gives some particulars communicated by its Korean correspondent of the battle fought at Song-hwan on the morning of the 30th ult. The Japanese Army took up its position in a pine forest some six thousand metres away from the enemy's entrenchments. It was decided to march against the enemy at 12 o'clock midnight of the 29th ult., by dividing itself into two wings, right and left. By thirty minutes to one on the morning of the 30th, the march of the two wings was completed. At about 40 minutes past the musketry discharge began and was kept up for 35 minutes, when the Japanese charged with fixed bayonets. The Chinese army had planned to assault the Japanese under cover of darkness and the two armies suddenly came into collision about midway between the respective camps and the firing was opened at a short distance of from 25 to 50 yards. It was the right wing that was engaged in this close contest, for the left wing led by General Oshima was moving more slowly and had by that time arrived at the pine forest in front of Song-hwan. The Chinese were soon driven back to their entrenchments, with a loss of about 70 men. There is a little river called An-Song that runs from the site of the Japanese camp to Soug-hwan. The Chinese had partially destroyed the bridge over the river, and had, moreover, constructed a dam lower down, thus causing the river to overflow its banks. This caused the death of about 15 Japanese soldiers belonging to the storming division, and to the commissariat, who fell in unawares and were drowned. In the meanwhile the left wing quartered in front of the enemy's camp began to fire field pieces at the enemy, who were soon obliged to desert the second entrenchments constructed at the upper part of the hill, and joined those who were defending the works thrown up at the foot. The enemy fired at the Japanese, but the shells failed to explode, and not a soldier was injured by the enemy's cannonade.

Then the right and left wings began, as had been planned, to march against the enemy, firing at the latter as they proceeded. A severe contest ensued, and when the two divisions were about to approach the enemy's camp a detachment of the left wing was despatched behind the hill at the foot of which the enemy was entrenched, and having ascended it from behind suddenly began to rush down the hill. The enemy thus attacked from the three sides were no longer able to hold their ground and the camp was taken just at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 30th. When the Japanese army entered the camp all the Chinese troops had fled, apparently in great confusion, for arms, provisions, etc., were left behind. Even the Commander-in-Chief and his second in command left their important documents and their caps behind them. The three divisions of the Japanese army now came together in the camp and waving the regimental standard in the direction of Japan gave three cheers for the Emperor. The prizes taken in the camp were five pieces of cannon a quantity of powder, fifty or sixty old spears, and an abundance of clothing and provisions. Leaving the camp under the care of a small detachment, the main body began to pursue the fleeing enemy, another detachment having been already sent from the first to oppose the retreat. Till about five in the afternoon, the noise of artillery was heard without interruption, causing the death of more than 300 Chinese. Another detachment was despatched towards A-San under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Takeda soon after the fall of Song-hwan. This advance guard reached A-San at 3 in the same afternoon, but only to find that the Chinese were all gone. At noon of the 31st, the main body joined the advance guard at A-San and encamped in the quarters deserted by the Chinese. The arms, ammunition, and provisions were plentiful enough to load more than ten Japanese junks. This was done promptly, and it was arranged that, re-loaded on bigger Korean vessels at Paik-du-jin, situated on the gulf of Nak-Yang, the prizes should be transported to Chemulpo. The Chinese had laid several mines in the vicinity of A-San, but they all failed to explode.—*Japan Mail.*

HOW TO COURT THE ADVANCED WOMAN.

HINTS FROM DISTINGUISHED LADY NOVELISTS.

This is the subject of discussion in the *Idler* this month, in which a number of well-known lady writers put forward their opinions. Mrs. Mannington Caffin, of "Yellow Aster" fame, says:—If men will let the belief in the goodness of women grow up again in their hearts, and as they can no longer deceive and hoodwink them, will learn for their sakes, and for the sake of dear love, as much as in them lies, to reverence themselves, there will be no need for woman to teach them her methods of wooing. And between us we shall be able to bridge over the gulf—the hideous, unnatural gulf that now gapes between us—and together we can go out and bring back from the desert where they now stand, weeping and astonished, dear old Courtship and True Love, and set them up again in our hearts in all their majesty, and then jest and laughter will return to the land, and England will be Merry England once again: and I daresay it's all very foolish and retrogradely sentimental, but the power, the tempered knowledge and the sweet serenity of the coming girl, seem to me a lovely possibility, just as much of a possibility as that man will learn to dream of her, and to fit himself to be the father of a nobler, purer race—while he is still in the flower of his youth—of which she shall be the mother.

The lady who is known as George Egerton, delivers herself thus:—Woman at her best will always be attracted by manly qualities in a man, and if the average man is only prepared to give as well as take, to realise that the woman he marries has a conscience, opinions, and feelings of her own, and to treat them with the same deference as he would extend, say, to those of a male chum, he may safely risk courting her—and as much in the old way as possible!

The question is a puzzling one, remarks Lady Violet Greville. Will there be any courtship at all in the coming by-and-by; will the gentleman propose by letter or send in his testimonials with his offer of marriage, or will the lady simply take up his character? In that case, I presume his brother-officers, his fellow-clubmen, or his valet, would be the best persons to apply to. They at least, know him as he is, not as he wishes to appear, and to them he is no hero. Or perhaps the advanced woman in the future will do all the courting herself. Like Carmen, she will throw carnations at the man she fancies, and ever after bewitched, he will be forced to follow her, or she will simply express her wish to marry him as girls are supposed to do in Leap-year. Compliments, from the beginning, must be done away with; the new woman will have none of them. Smiles will follow suit; fainting fits have long ago been abolished. I doubt if looking into the heroine's eyes will be admissible, for their light will be so strong and steadfast they will pierce the soul of the recreant man who has not yet quite made up his mind whether he prefers Maud or Emily, and if his affection will stand the strain of marriage or not. Then his physique must be cultivated exceedingly; he *will* have to pass the doctor's verdict; and, like many of the army competitors, may fail. In that case, of course, he must withdraw his claims to the lady's hand at once. He must be intensely masculine; at the same time he must show an innate feminine delicacy of demeanour in the affairs of life, which scarcely accords with the brutalities of war and the roughness of the school-games through which he has passed.

Madame Sarah Grand has "very little to say on the subject, the answer seems to me to be such a simple one. There is only one way to court a woman, and that is with respect. So long as a man and a woman respect each other's individuality neither can have any just cause of complaint.

The true Advanced Woman, says Dr. Arabella Kenealy, is not at all that latch-key licensed, tobacco-tainted, gala contaminated Frankenstein, which, created for the purpose of trampling beneath its grotesque proportions a patient footmark of progress, strides up and down the pages of modern literature. The veritable Advanced Woman is she who, pressed by necessity or touched by the conviction that to be a drone in a hive of workers (to-day of over-workers) is unworthy, has bravely precipitated herself out of a pink miasma of sloth and stagnation into the wholesome daylight of self-dependence and effort. This woman recognises that to deck herself in fine clothes which represent the toil and wear-and-tear of a daughter-ridden father, and lounge about life's street-corners until someman comes along to keep her, is not altogether the part nature meant to her to play in the great human scheme. For woman was never intended to be a parasite upon the fruit of masculine labour. She was made worthier than that for worthier purposes. How should the Advanced Woman be courted, who can tell? For beyond the one characteristic of being self-dependent in thought and actuality, such a woman is as different from her fellows as woman is from woman—which is saying much. "I love you for the sake of what you are, and not of what you do," must always be the keynote of attraction between men and women because love is a thing of essentials, not of incidents. Given this keynote, man must learn to make his own music. The comely art of courtship has fallen much into disuse, but it begins now to show symptoms of revival under the stirring influence of the Advanced Woman. The stimulus to the masculine self-development—for it must be remembered that the strongest of all incentive to human growth is the standard of excellence set up by one sex for the other—will be immense. With the springing up of this new woman, man who, in the long run seeks the best, will reach up after her, and the next century will see a new man likewise.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE STAFF CORPS.

At the recent entrance examination for Sandhurst it was announced that thirty-five cadetships would be offered with a view to appointments in the Indian Staff Corps. These have now been awarded as follows:—

Queen's Cadets.—James, Henry C. M. N.; Niven, Hugh W.; Taylor, Percy H. M.

Queen's Indian Cadets.—Manson, James A. P. (already at the Mil. College); Anderson, Gordon H., Barlow, Cecil P.; Becher Henry S.; Morton, Sidney; Ridgeway, Edward W.; Simpson, John C.; and Watson John Hugh.

Honorary Queen's India Cadet.—Norman Claude L. University Candidate.—Garrett, R.

Competitors.—Newcome, George; Trench, Richard H. C.; St. John, Richard S.; Cassels, Robert A.; Bingham, William H.; Barstow, Henry; Wylie, Edward D.; Marsh,

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE IRISH FUNDS.

In response, it appears, to a circular—the authorship of which was not generally known until Sept. 6—a letter was received in Dublin, on Sept. 1, (as stated in our news in advance of the mail) from Lord Tweedmouth enclosing a cheque for £100 from Mr. Gradstone for the Irish Parliamentary Fund, and wishing success to the Irish cause. Lord Tweedmouth also sent a cheque for £100 on his own behalf. These subscriptions have given rise to a heated correspondence in the Irish papers. The "Dublin Evening Herald" (Parnellite), after announcing the receipt of the money, said :—"It is the price of treachery to Ireland. Neither Keogh nor Sadleir sold themselves so cheaply." Mr. Molley, M. P., writing from London, on Sept. 1, to Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., said :—"Are we to endanger our independence? . . . If it were decided to retain these sums, I should feel compelled to reconsider my relation to a party which by such retentions seriously injured the very basis of our constitution." Mr. Healy, in a reply, dated Dublin, Sept. 2, said :—"In my opinion, instead of asking Mr. Gladstone for suscriptions, the thanks of the Irish party, accompanied by a dated memorial of his services, should have been voted to him out of our funds. The ingratitude with which he has been treated is fitly capped by appealing to him now for a subscription to support our men. A bad blunder has been committed, but we have steered through whole monsoons of previous blunders."

At a meeting of the national League in Dublin on Sept. 4, Mr. J. Redmond said this generation would not see the end of the

HUMILIATION AND SUFFERING

which Ireland must endure for the great political crime of abandoning Mr. Parnell. A deadly apathy had spread amongst their follow countrymen in America, Australia, and elsewhere. In Ireland, first of all, they had no national leader, and instead of leader they had leadership by committee. Then they had no national organisation, such as existed in Mr. Parnell's day, but a federation, under whose blessed influence land-grabbing all over Ireland had raised its head again. They had no national representation in the House of Commons. They had seventy-one men who were sent to Parliament by influences that were known and understood. These seventy-one members were part and parcel of an English political party. He had seen them described as a "kept party." Undoubtedly that was true in the sense that they had been bought and sold. From the very start they directed their energies to attaining favours and places of emolument for their friends—at first to get them appointed justices of the peace, then paid resident magistrates, country court judges and finally clerks of the Crown. That was now openly avowed. This party was actually in the pay of the Government. This was a loathsome subject for any Nationalist to touch on. He knew not who were the subscribers t the Parliamentary Fund of their opponents until the *Evening Herald* discovered the amout of Mr. Gladstone's and Lord Tweedmouth's cheques. Until that moment the subscriptons from the English masters of the party were always published as anonymous contributions from day to day from "friends of the cause" and from

"HONEST HOME RULERS."

Was Mr. Asquith an honest Home Ruler? Was Sir William Harcourt an honest Home Ruler? If the Liberal whip—for Lord Tweedmouth was still the Liberal whip in the House of Lords and had the partronage of the department—if Lord Tweedmouth subscribed £100 and if Mr. Gladstone subscribed £100, was it possible that men like Mr. Asquith and Sir William Harcourt had been deaf to the abject appeals made to them on the part of the party?—Mr. William Redmond said as long as the police were paid in Ireland they should get something to do. Suppose the 5,000 evicted tenants made a forward movement on a given day to go back to their homes, there were not sufficient police to keep them back. Besides, Sir William Harcourt would find it convenient to come back from Homburg, and the other members of the Government would come to the conclusion that an autumn session was necessary. (Applause.)

The following is the text (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) of the circular which extracted £100 from a Mr. Gladstone and a like sum from Lord Tweedmouth, reprinted from a copy sent to a Radical candidate for an English constituency :—

House of Commons, S. W., Aug, 22, 1894. Dear Sir,—At the conference held in the Westminster Palace Hotel, on the 8th inst., under the presidency of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., a collection was instituted, in response to Mr. Justin M'Carthy's appeal on behalf of the Irish Parliamentary Fund. As you will observe by the annexed list of subscriptions, many generous contributions were made by those present ; and, as treasuner of the committee appointed on the occasion, I am desired to invite the favour of your co-operation in making the fund a success. Cheques may be made payable to Mr. Justin M'Carthy, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, or the undersigned. Thanking you in anticipation.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully, Jas. F X. O'Brien, General Secretary, I.N.L.G.B.

The Belfast *Irish News* says the circular was sent to every wealthy Liberal in England.

INTERNATIONAL HYGIENIC CONGRESS.

The nineteen sections of the International Hygienic Congress met at Budapest on Sept. 3. A paper, prepared by Princess Christian, and read by Dr. Thorne, dealt with the progress made in the care of the sick and the organisation and training of nurses in Great Britain during recent years. Princess Christian urged that nurses should receive a State diploma, that there should be an official register, and spoke of the necessity of nurses being good women in the highest and best sense of the word. Miss Florence Nightingale's paper on "Village Sanitation in India" was read. Sir William Moore's paper on "Tropical Dietetics" was read and discussed. The absence of Miss Nightingale, Capt. Lugard and Sir W. Moore was much regretted. Dr. Berzeviczy, discoursing on the physical education of the young, advocated free recreative exercise rather than systematic gymnastic courses. An interesting report was read upon the physical and mental condition of children in schools. Sewer ventilation, water filtration, and the methods adopted in London for dealing with outbreaks of small-pox, were among the other topics discussed. Surg-Major Syed Hassan, delegate of the National Indian Association, Prof. Cayley, Dr. Duka (London), and others exchanged views with regard to the classification of fever and other questions relating to tropical hygienics. The Ordinal Section, which was presided over by Dr. Duka, adopted, on the motion of Prof. Poore, the following resolution :—

The Tropical Section of the Congress having had under consideration a paper by Miss Florence Nightingale on Village Sanitation in India, are of opinion that the subject is a very important one, affecting as it does the health and prosperity of so many millions of industrious, law-abiding people. They appreciate the efforts that have been made in different provinces by the Government of India to promote this work, and looking to the special conditions of village communities in India, they think the best results will be obtained through the co-operation of the people themselves, if they are instructed in the primary rules of health. The most pressing needs appear to be a wholesome water supply and the removal of refuse and other insanitary matter from the neighbourhood of dwelling-houses.

On Sept. 4 the Oriental Section heard several papers on leprosy. Dr. Rake, of Trinidad, argued that, while voluntary segregation should be encouraged as far as possible, marriage among lepers was advisable, from 60 to 70 per cent. of such unions being sterile. Dr. Thin, of London, contrasted the regulations enforced in British self-governing Colonies like New South Wales and those of India, criticising unfavourably the conclusions of the Leprosy Commission in India. Surg.-Major Syed Hassan, on behalf of Prof. Cayley, read a paper on tropical affections of the liver, and also, on behalf of Prof. Latham, a paper on sewerage in India. Prof. Poore gave an abstract of a paper just received from Kong Kong concerning the recent outbreak of bubonic plague, which had been specially prepared for the Congress by Drs. Ayres and James Lowson, of Hong Kong. Dr. Alcide Treille, Professor of the Medical School, Algiers, communicated a paper on the Rhamadan, the great annual Mussuiman fast, the maintenance of which he recommended in the hygienic interests of the people. In the Bacteriological Section, on Sept. 4, the German Professor Loeffler, the discoverer of the diphtheria bacillus, read a paper on the subject. He spoke of the peculiar properties of the bacillus, which rendered the approach of the disease especially insidious, and urged the universal system of bacteriological examination in towns, so that the true disease might at once be recognised and dealt with.

On Sept. 5, Dr. Duka submitted a paper by Surgeon-General Gordon, of London, giving his personal experiences of cholera in India relative to the incidence of the disease among the different classes of troops—officers and soldiers, married and unmarried natives and British, sick, healthy, and wounded. Dr. Duka also laid on the table a paper by Mr. Herbert, of Poona, on the meteorology of cholera in India, with charts, showing that to the west of Calcutta there was a decrease in the cholera mortality according to the diminution in the rainfall. Another paper communicated by Dr. Duka was by Dr. Clemow, of the British Seamen's Hospital, on the spread of cholera by water, illustrated by his experience in Russia, proving the dissemination of the disease by this means. He cited the case of the outbreak on a British ship in Cronstadt through water taken from the gulf opposite the harbour

BURMESE FRONTIER CONVENTION.

The text of a treaty concluded between Great Britain and China, giving effect to Article III. of the Convention of July 24, 1886, relative to Burma and Tibet, has been issued.

The convention was signed in London on March 1 last by the Earl of Rosebery and Sieh Ta-jen, the Chinese Minister, and ratificationas were exchanged in London on Aug. 23. The first three articles discribe minutely the frontier agreed upon between Burma and China. The northern part of the boundary follows without any serious deviation (save some concessions to China in Northern Theinni) the frontier-line marked in ordinary maps. From latitude 23deg. 41min. the frontier will follow the Salween river until it reaches the northern boundary of the circle of Kunlong. It will then follow that boundary in an easterly direction, leaving the whole circle of Kunlong and the ferry of that name, to Great Britain, and leaving to China the State of Kokang. The frontier then continues in a downward direction until it reaches the Mekong river. It is agreed that the settlement and delimitation of that portion of the frontier which lies to the north of latitude 25deg. 35min. north shall be reserved for a future understanding between the high contracting parties when the features and condition of the country are more accurately known. In addition to the territorial concessions in Northern Theinni, and the cession to China of the State of Kokang, which result from the frontier as above described, Her Britannic Majesty, in consideration of the abandonment of the claims advanced by China to the territory lying outside and abutting on the frontier of the Prefecture of Yung Chang and Sub-Prefecture of Teng Yueh (on the northern portion of the frontier), shall renounce in favour of the Emperor of China her suzerain rights in and over the States of Munglem and Kiang Hung (two of the Eastern Shan States), formerly possessed by the Kings of Ava concurrently with the Emperors of China ; but that the Emperor shall not without the consent of Great Britain cede any portion of either State to any other nation.

It is provided that, in order to avoid any local contention, the alignments of the frontier described in the present convention, and shown on the maps, shall be verified and demarcated by a Joint Commission appointed by the high contracting parties it being understood that any alterations in the aligoment which the Joint Commission may find it necessary to make shall be based on the principle of equivalent compensations, having regard, not only to the extent, but also to the value, of the territory involved.

It is agreed that any posts which are to change hands shall be evacuated by the troops of one nation and occupied by those of the other within eight months from the date when the Commission of Delimitation shall have concluded its labours. The parties further agree not to establish any military posts or stations, save such as are necessary for the preservation of peace and good order, within ten miles of the frontier. The British Government, wishing to encourage and develop the land trade of China with Burma as much as possible, consent, for a period of six years from the ratification of the present convention, to allow Chinese produce and manufactures, with the exception of salt, to enter Burma by land duty free, and to allow British manufactures and Burmese produce, with the exception of rice, to be exported to China by land free of duty. The duties on salt and rice so imported and exported shall not be higher than those imposed on their import or export by sea.

Pending the negotiation of a more complete arrangement, and until the development of the trade shall justify the establishment of other frontier Customs stations, goods imported from Burma into China, or exported from China into Burma, shall be permitted to cross the frontier by Manwyne and by Sansi. With a view to the development of trade between China and Burma the Chinese Government consent that for six years from the ratification of the present convention, the duties levied on goods imported into China by these routes shall be those specified in the General Tariff of the maritime Customs diminished by three-tenths, and that the duties on goods exported from China by the same route shall be those specified in the same tariff diminished by four-tenths.

Munitions of war shall not be allowed to cross the frontier save at the requisition of the Government desiring their importation, and shall not be sold to any parties not having Government authorisation to purchase them. The importation into China from Burma of salt, and the exportation from China into Burma of cash, rice, pulse, and grains of every kind ; also the carrying accross the frontier of opium and spirituous liquors, except in small quantities for the personal use of travellers is prohibited.

The British Government, wishing to promote frontier trade between the two countries by encouraging mining enterprise in Yunnan and in the new territorial acquisitions of China, consent to allow Chinese vessels carrying merchandise, ores, and minerals of all kinds, and coming from or destined for China, freely to navigate the Irrawaddy on the same conditions as to dues and other matters as British vessels.

It is agreed that his Majesty the Emperor of China may appoint a Consul in Burma, to reside at Rangoon ; and that Her Britannic Majesty may appoint a Consul to reside at Manwyne ; and that the Consuls of the two Governments shall each with the territories of the other enjoy the same privileges and immunities as of the most favoured nation. Further that, in proportion as the commerce between Burma and China increases additional Consuls may be appointed by mutual agreement to reside at such places in Burma and Yunnan as the requirements of the trade may seem to demand. The correspondence between the British and Chinese Consuls respectively, and the chief authority at the place where they reside, shall be conducted on terms of perfect equality.

Passports, written in Chinese and English, and identical in terms to those issued to foreigners at the treaty ports in China, shall, on the application of the proper British authorities, be issued to British merchants and others wishing to proceed to China from Burma, by the Chinese Consul at Rangoon or by the Chinese authorities on the frontier ; and Chinese subjects wishing to proceed to Burma from China shall, on the application of any recognised Chinese official, be entitled to receive similar passports from Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Manwyne, or other convenient places in China where there may be a British Consular officer.

It is agreed that subjects of the two Powers shall each within the territories of the other enjoy all the privileges, immunities, and advantages that may have been, or may hereafter be, accorded to the subjects of any other nation. The commercial stipulations contained in the present convention being of a special nature and the result of mutual concessions, consented to with a view to adopting them to local conditions, and the peculiar necessities of the Burma-China overland trade, the advantages accruing from them shall not be invoked by the subjects of either Power residing at other places where the two Empires are conterminous excepting where the same conditions prevail, and then only in return for similar concessions. The arrangements with regard to trade and commerce contained in the present convention being of a provisional and experimental character, it is agreed that should subsequent experience of their working, or a more intimate knowledge than is now possessed of the requirements of the trade, seem to require it, they may be revised at the demand of either party after a lapse of six years after the exchange of ratifications of the present convention, or sooner should the two Governments desire it.

THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Two Englishmen have been arrested at Ampenan, in the Dutch East Indies. No reason has been assigned for the arrests, but it is probable that they have some connection with the recent operations which have been so disastrous to the Dutch troops. An official telegram, received at The Hague, on Sept. 2, stated that the disposition of the Dutch forces in Lombok was very satisfactory. On Aug. 30 and 31 a reconnaissance was made towards Mataram. The enemy were found to be erecting fortifications there, but were driven from their positions by a section of mountain artillery. The total strength of the reinforcements which are being sent to the seat of war is 720 rank-and-file, besides officers. It was stated, on Sept. 3, that twenty-two European non-commissioned officers and men were still missing. The Governor-General of the Indies reported, on Sept. 2, on the authority of native chiefs, that the Sassacks allies of the Dutch, were marching en masse to the eastern bank of the Babak, and that Capt. Lindgreen, who had been announced as missing, was surrounded, with his detachment, to the east of Tjakra Negara. The Sassacks were doing their best to rescue him. Mataram was, on Sept. 2, being bombarded by mountain and ships' guns.

It was reported on Sept. 5 that the Dutch naval force operating against Mataram had destroyed the Palace, and the Balinese were reported to have evacuated the town. Gen. Vetter has asked for more ships.

Lady Gertrude Stock writes : "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

HOW TO SOLVE THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

The Trade Union Congress was opened at Norwich on Monday, Sept 3. Mr. Charles Fenwick, M. P., and Alderman Inskip, Leicester, were elected secretary and treasurer of the Congress, and Mr. Frank J. Delves chairman of the local Trades Council, was unanimously elected president. The president, in his opening address, pointed to the social question as the one vital issue upon the solution of which the future of nations and peoples seemed to depend. In different countries the battle assumed different forms. Methods must be determined by political and other conditions. Meanwhile there was only one open and avowed method which they should perhaps be united in utterly repudiating. That was the cruel and vicious use of gunpowder, dagger, and dynamite, whether used to enslave the people or to murder French statesmen. The usurpation of reason and law by brute force could only serve to deepen the hold of that mistrust and hatred which embittered, unhappily, all their social questions. They relied upon wise independent political action and trade unionism, for the redress of the wrongs under which they laboured, and they could point to the past year for the justification of their faith. If Parliament had not actually done much, it had, at least, shown them, in the proposals it had discussed, as well as in the proposals of some to which it, as now constituted, would not listen, that with perhaps some improvement in its own constitution, and their ancient and natural enemy, the House of Lords, out of its way, and no Second Chamber allowed to interfere at all, it was still the most effective weapon they could desire, as well as the readiest to their hand for achieving their aims, especially when the works assumed their proper place as the great body of the nation in the control of its councils. "Legislate" would, he ventured to think, become more and more their watchwords in the future. until the old weapon, the strike, became by comparison like the discarded flintlock of a past age. Apparently the industrial machine could only work by fits and starts, never steadily and regularly. Either it must be working at its maximum powers, or else standing idle. The result was "over-production," with the inevitable 'glut,' and then stagnation and starvation, until the curse of plenty had been banished, and empty warehouses brought universal panic and employment once more for all, who had survived. All this travesty of industrial organisation was brought about by the fact that markets dominated men, instead of men controlling markets. The standard of living must rise, and the working day be reduced with every advance in their collective productive powers, otherwise there must be a constantly growing margin of production over consumption, and the producers of it must at regular intervals stand aside idle, watching its consumption by those who did not produce it, until they graciously set the markets moving once more. It was not over-production but disorganised and unevenly distributed production, which was the cause of bad trade. He maintained that the only direction in which they could look for the ultimate solution of their industrial problems was that of Collectivism. They were correcting the evils of the old Individualism by that Collectivism which, while preserving and elevating the State, would produce the noble individual. They had to heartily co-operate with these modern tendencies, to recognise them and to utilise them, and as trade unionists they should at once commence to cultivate and practice the industrial morality which would prevail under Collectivism. Overtime should be prohibited by their unions in all trades, except in cases of great emergency. The importance of the question of reducing hours of labour could not be overestimated. The unemployed were becoming a permanent standing army. They were threatened with nothing less than a great industrial civil war, brother fighting brother, and the capitalist only winning, whichever side might seem to lose. Unless organised labour was to be swamped by unorganised unemployed labour, they must insist on steps being taken to relieve the labour market. There was only one way of solving this question, and that was by reforming the conditions under which they were now employed. First, the age of child labour must be raisad. Next, the question of women's labour must be dealt with. They could not and should not close any avenue of employment against women, except such as would lead to the brutalising and poisoning of them. There was a better and equally effective way. They must make women workers their equals. Hours must be reduced, and the unemployed must be absorbed. They had grown too strong to be afraid of Parliament. They had grown strong enough to use it, and they must use it to reduce the hours of all railway tramway, and 'bus men, and of those employed in Government factories, to eight hours a day, as well as to offer to all trades the option of an eight hours day where the majority of the trade so desired. While on the subject of the unemployed, the president expressed himself against the proposal to prevent pauper immigration. He believed it to be dangerous and reactionary. The social question could only be solved by international action, and they could not build up an industrial paradeise here as long as industrial hells existed elsewhere. The way out seemed to be in labour solidarity, and to promote this they must not declare against the victims of Continental capitalism more than against those of home manufacture. The pauper alien was less dangerous in this country than at home. To keep him out was to leave him free to undersell them. To admit him was to bring him under just the same influence which had changed them from competitors into comrades. Let England, then, continue to be an industrial as well as a political haven, and let them welcome the refugees flying from the capitalists' tyranny as they were proud of welcoming those who escaped from the political tyrannies of other lands, and as the revolutionist of the Continent became in their freer air a law-abiding citizen, so their sweated competitors of the Continent would become here their good comrades and fellow-trade unionists. In conclusion, he urged them to fight everything which undermined the character of their fellow-unionists, and warned them that they had more to fear from drinking and gambling than from all the capitalists put together.

Mr. Harvey, Derbyshire, proposed an amendment to the report urging upon the Parliamentary Committee to assist the promoters of the Miners' Eight Hours Bill to carry it through in its entirety during the next session of Parliament. This Congress, he said, had repeatedly expressed itself in favour of an eight hours day, especially for miners, and he believed the time had come when the expression of previous Congresses would be carried into effect by its electing for its chief official an eight hours man. (Applause.)

Mr Harvey's amendment was carried by 276 votes to 16.

MILITARY BALLOONING.

A remarkable balloon accident occurred on September 5, at Aldershot. The Duchess of Connaught had consented to christen a new balloon—the largest military balloon yet made—which had been constructed at the New Ballooning School at Aldershot, under the direction and from a design made by Col. Templar, R.E. It was to be named the Duchess of Connaught. Another new balloon, called 'Flo,' had been got in readiness to make a trial ascent, and it went up as a captive without anyone in the basket, but containing a Royal standard. No sooner had it got the length of the cable than it was struck on the top by a vivid flash of lightning, which at once set it on fire, whilst the electric current, running down the wire, struck four men (Bugler Bourne and Sappers Foster and Mudie, and another, who were holding it. They were instantly thrown to the ground, in view of the Duke and Duchess, and were found to be seriously injured and in great agony. Although every man was paralysed, the medical men who were applied to reported favourably as to their probable recovery. All this was the work of a moment, but immediately the Duke of Connaught realised what a serious catastrophe had occurred, and hearing the cries of the injured sappers, he rushed from the shed with Col. Templar, and did all in his power to render assistance and relieve the sufferings of the men who were conveyed to the Cambridge Hospital. The Duchess, after waiting to see the poor men carried away, drove off to Government House, it not being thought desirable to christen the new balloon. The event naturally caused great sensation. The injured men are progressing favourably.

The latest experiment of the Austrian military officers is firing from balloons. This has been tried at the military ground at Felixdorf, near Vienna. One balloon, filled with gas, and with an officer seated in the gondola, was early on the morning of Aug. 31 passed over the telegraph wires, when, the men on one side abandoning the ropes for a moment, the pull proved too strong for the men on the other side, and the balloon rapidly ascended. Twenty men, it is stated, dropped from the cords to the ground unhurt. The officer Lieut. Dworzak, without ballast or anchor, was carried off for 250 miles, and after nine hours landed in a wood in Salvonia. He had been given up as lost.

Some interesting experiments of a scientific character (says the "Daily Telegraph's" Berlin correspondent) are to be made in a few days in the German balloon Phœnix and the English balloon Majestic, the latter having been brought to Berlin by its owner for this purpose. Both balloons will ascend together from the neighbourhood of Berlin, in order to make hygrometrical observations and to test the uniformity of the temperature and electricity of the air at equal heights.

Experiments have been made in Germany with a view of lighting fields of military operations by means of electric lamps suspended from captive balloons.

THE NATIVES OF INDIA AND OPIUM.

William H Pearse, M.D. (Edin.), senior physician, Plymouth Public Dispensary, in an article reprinted in pamphlet form from the *Provincial Medical Journal*, deals with the native of India, his diseases, and opium. Referring to Bengal, the Punjab, Rajpootana, and the N.-W. Provinces, Dr. Pearse points out the slowly exhausting influences of heat on the human system. Owing to the rain at certain seasons, he says, vast areas of the regions are sodden with moisture and malaria. From these causes the vital powers of man become enfeebled. No one can have mixed much with the natives of India without seeing that their whole being and vitality is on a lower scale than are the vital energies of Western nations, or of the mountaineer races of the northern and western boundaries of India. Without due recognition of these facts, these great basic facts, we are not in a position to judge of any of the habits or diseases of the natives of India. Besides the enervating climate other powerful causes have tended to reduce the vigour, and the fundamental vital energy of the protoplasm and being of the northern Aryan Indian races, such as the great poverty of the people and deficiency of food, generation after generation and throughout long centuries, probably hundreds of centuries. Dr. Pearse says :—

From the most anxious attention which, in former years, I gave to the study of the diet and nutrition of the natives of India, I am forced to conclude that in their normal state of labour and diet they are greatly underfed. In the abstract the diet of the natives is perfect in its principles, but they have far too little. . . . It should be said that the native's only drink is water ; he knows no tea or coffee or cocoa, and, except the badmaâsh—blackguards—and some low castes, no alcohol. It is a very remarkable fact that the Aryans of Northern Indian have not hitherto made use of the cognate drinks of tea, coffee, cocoa, or alcohol ; and in this they contrast in a very striking manner with the Chinese, Central Asians, Mongols, Russians, &c. How great must be the modification of protoplasm in an individual who has taken tea or coffee all his life from him who has taken water only. It matters not that our means of analysis can detect no difference in the chemistry of the tissues of the two types—the difference is and must be there. I have issued tea regularly to many hundred of natives ; they took to it at once, and liked it exceedingly. I believe that the promotion of the use of tea by the natives should interest the supreme Government of India. A Moslem or Hindu people will sacrifice their selfish interest for a cause they consider holy and noble, and alcohol is prohibited to all good Moslems and true Hindus. It is to be feared that the great curse of alcohol will widely extend in India under our encouragement. Opium, with all its risks, would be a blessing, rather than alcohol ; but tea, regularly used by the native of India, as it is in China, &c., is a thing devoutly to be wished.

Glancing at the native diseases, Dr. Pearse says that in a naturo-historic point of view we must view cholera in India, not as a disease, but as a natural and orderly evolution. He seeks to state that a striking continuity, or a striking underlying type or condition, can be seen throughout the great range of the native's "different diseases," from his daily tap or bokar, up to his cholera, his object being not to enter into the many sides of the phenomena of cholera, but to suggest the deeper continuity of its nature with that of the general direction of the native's pathological devolutions. Dr. Pearse continues :—When I was living with, and in charge of, natives of India I was much impressed with what I have called the expended vital "energy" of the race ; and I do not doubt but that I have in some measure in my hypotheses fallen down before the "Idols of the Den." Be this as it may, I saw that the people's systems wanted something. I watched all their habits and customs ; nor can I recall a single wide general custom or habit of the natives, when apart from European influences, which is not wise and founded on real wants. And in this direction of study the use of opium arose. I repeat that the most frequent illness of the native is an indefined type of quotidian fever, a phenomenon—pyrexia—which proves the instability of the molecular bonds of protoplasm ; this generic fever being fundamentally connected with his other great groups of disease—diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera, &c. Now, I in no sense whatever ignore quinine, arsenic, chiretta, &c., but in this type of fever the native will ask you for opium ; you give him one or more grains ; he "chucks" it into his mouth, gratefully thanks you, and he is a new man for the day ; in popular language, he is a "knit together" ; his extreme exhaustion and apathy disappear ; he tells you now "all right, shall go on." There is no intoxication, no coarseness, but the man is restored. In the natives of India the phenomena of health and disease are more clearly and simply presented than in the artificial and hasty civilisation of society in Europe. An observer in India has almost a primitive field on which to view phenomena. I used to feel strongly that the laws or forms of the genesis of disease were more revealed amongst natives than amongst the more complex social conditions of Europe ; and further, the method of the human mind is left truer and freer in India than in the European catastrophetic and nosological philosophy. And yet further, I never saw a habit of life, amongst the uncontaminated natives, as to food, drink, clothing, &c., which did not demand full study, and which was not found to have much wisdom ; and although it has its painful side, yet I was deeply impressed with the good and blessing which opium was to the somewhat vitally exhausted and fever-saturated native of India.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Sept. 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Sir W M N Young, Bart, B	Lieut W A Hill
Sir E C Buck. CSI, B	Rev J H Beck, MA. Bo E
Mr C T Baxendale, B	Col W S Peat
Mr W R Hewitt, B	Capt A J H Vaurenen
Mr W Webb, Bo	Lieut A A Ainslie
Major W G Alban	Lieut W Keyworth
Capt C R Phillips	Mr O J Shedlock, late P w
Capt W E Donohue, R A	D

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Lieut H A Lash, 3 mos	Capt C J Wimberley, 7
Sec Lieut E J C Hordern, 2 mos	days
Major G C Dobbs, 3 mos	Mr C Preston, 1 mo
Asst-Surg W Forester, 6 mos	Mr R S Paterson, 2 mos
Capt A C Yate, 6 mos	Mr R Scott, 2 mos
Lieut C Burrard, 3 mos	Mr J W Muir, 3 mos
Lieut H P Lane, 3 mos	Surg-Major A Tomes, 6 mos
Lieut C R Rowsell, 2 mos	Mr H Lee, 6 mos
Lieut T Smith, 2 mos	Mr H J Bell, 9 mos
Capt J A Gibbon, 1 day	Mr R Clarke, 8 weeks
Capt W M Campbell 3 mos 22 days	Mr J Macpherson, 15 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W J A Bird, B	Lieut O Carey
Mr L E Pritchard, B	Surg-Major H Hamilton
Mr F J Dickinson, B	Surg-Lt-Col R L Dutt
Lt-Col W P Harrison, B	Vet-Capt H T Pease
Capt C H Cowie, R E	Capt C J Wimberley
Mr J H Bernard, B	Major J M Candy
Mr N E Q Mainwaring, M	Condr T Wilson
Mr C E Frost, Bo	Asst-Surg A R Paterson
Mr R C Brown, Bo	Surg-Major C J McCartie
Ft-Col J Davidson	Sub-Condr L Murray
Lt-Col J P D Vanrenen	Condr G Collins
Capt C E Wilson	Sub-Condr J B Dyson
Caps A G Peyton	Lt C E Carnegy
Capt N A K Burne]	Capt R D Burlton
Lieut H O Parr	Rev C J Etty, M

CRICKET.

THE THIRTEEN FIRST-CLASS COUNTIES.

It is interesting, now that the county season has finished, to give the scores, number of wickets, and averages of the thirteen first-class counties. The *Daily Chronicle* (Sept. 5) prints the following table :—

	W.	L.	D.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
Surrey	17	4	3	7205	317	22·231
Warwickshire	6	2	7	3954	191	20·134
Lancashire	9	8	3	5693	302	18·257
Yorkshire	16	4	3	6243	339	18·141
Middlesex	8	5	3	4580	252	18·44
Kent	6	7	4	5117	304	16·253
Nottingham	4	10	3	5324	325	15·259
Somersetshire	6	7	3	4268	282	15·57
Derbyshire	5	4	1	2208	148	14·136
Sussex	3	11	2	4195	293	14·233
Essex	0	6	3	2267	149	13·130
Leicestershire	4	5	3	2714	209	12·236
Gloucestershire	2	13	3	3880	324	11·316

The following table gives the relative positions of all the first-class teams to up the end of the season :—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Surrey	24	17	4	2	13
Yorkshire	24	16	4	3	12
Warwickshire	15	6	2	7	4
Middlesex	16	8	5	3	3
Derbyshire	10	5	4	1	1
Lancashire	20	9	8	2	1
Leicestershire	12	4	5	3	−1
Kent	17	6	7	4	−1
Somersetshire	16	6	7	3	−1
Essex	8	0	6	2	−6
Notts	19	4	10	5	−6
Sussex	16	3	11	2	−8
Gloucestershire	13	2	13	8	−11

THE 'LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, SEPT. 4.

1st Dragoon Guards.—Capt H L Pennell to be Major, vice W R Goold-Adams, who has resigned his combatant commission ; Sec-Lieut E Deacon to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Capt J W Dent to be Major, vice R Le M Willoughby, retired ; Lieut D P Sellar to be Captain, vice J W Dent.

3rd Hussars.—Lieut T F Lockhart resigns his commission ; Sec Lieut A J Arnold to be Lieutenant, vice C F M Lilly, resigned ; Sec Lieut E F S Aron, from 5th Lancers, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H R M Hawkins, resigned.

4th Hussars.—Sec Lieut G C Hodge resigns his commission.

5th Lancers.—Major J J Scott Chisholme to be Lieut-Colonel, vice C F Johnstone-Douglas, deceased ; Capt A C King to be Major, vice J J S Chisholme ; Lieut A Parker to be Captain, vice A C King ; Sec Lieut R C Browne-Clayton to be Lieutenant, vice A Parker.

8th Hussars.—Lieut H Greathed to be Captain, vice H de Teissier, retired.

9th Lancers.—Major J H Lamont retires on retired pay ; Capt M O Little to be Major, vice J H Lamont.

18th Hussars.—Lieut H S Davey to be Captain, in succession to Major G R B Patten, employed in the Army Pay Department ; Lieut G Hastie is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health ; Sec Lieut J L Wood to be Lieutenant, vice H S Davey.

19th Hussars.—Sec Lieut G J F Lidwill resigns his commission.

Royal Artillery.—Lt Col and Col A N Pearse retires on retired pay ; Lt-Col and Col C H Spragge, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on half-pay ; Major W F Butler retires upon retired pay ; Capt A G Napier is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. The following Captains are seconded :—P J R Crampton and A Hamilton-Gordon, for service on the staff ; T E W Bidgood, for service as Anjutant of Militia Artillery ; H T Hawkins and H de T Phillips for service as Inspectors of Position-finding; To be Lieutenant-Colonels, Major F A Yorke, vice Col A N Pearse, retired ; Lt-Col W P Blandy, Inspection Staff ; Lt-Col W G Knox, C B, from Assistant Military Secretary and A D C to the General Officer commanding the troops, Bermuda, vice Col C H Spragge, placed on half-pay. The following Sec Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—R K Scott, C Evans, L S Downes, H D O Ward, W P Monkhouse, C E C G Charlton, J E H Young, E G Carbutt, A S Capper (Probationer Indian Staff Corps), R L Haymes, G C Merrick, A P Trevor, P I. Foster, W B Anley, E B Ashmore, B Vincent, A E C Myers, H S Browning, J G Dennistoun, Vere de V Hunt, J T MacDougall, J Chrystie, W E Manley, A E Gordon, W Evans.

Royal Engineers.—Sec Lieut E H Pym, from the half-pay list, to be Second-Lieutenant. The following Gentleman Cadets from the R M Academy to be Second Lieutenants :—A ff Garrett, J D Monro, M R Elles, J R E Charles, F G Turner, M E Sowerby, W R G Wollen, B W Y Danford, A S Holme, C C H Hogg, H T G Moore.

Grenadier Guards—Capt the Hon H F White to be Major, vice the Hon F W Stopford, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay. The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut C H Halford is antedated to July 21, 1894, vice the Hon H F White, seconded. Lieut C G E J Manners to be Captain, vice H Goulburn, promoted.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Col W V Brownlow, C B, on completion of five years' service in command of the 22nd Regimental District (the Cheshire Regt), is placed on half-pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Capt B C M'Calmont retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt).—Lt-Col and Col G Barton, C B, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay.

King's (Liverpool Regt) - Lt-Col S N Roberts, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice W W Egerton, retired.

Norfolk Regt—Major D K Robertson to be Lieut-Colonel, vice H Gunter, placed on half-pay : Capt J. Lorne Gown to be Major, vice D K Robertson.

Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—The precedence in the regiment of Lieut A R Foord is next below Lieut J E Ubsdell, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Aug 21, 1894 ; Sec Lieut A P Barry to be Lieutenant, vice L G T Chandler, promoted.

Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt)—Capt H A Vowell is seconded for service on the Staff.

Bedfordshire Regt—Lieut B R Roche to be Captain, vice A F Pereira, seconded ; Sec Lieut H I Nicholl to be Lieutenant, vice B R Roche.

Royal Irish Regt—Sec Lieut J R Mitchell, resigns his commission.

Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt)—Capt T D Kirkpatrick to be Major, vice A C Fryer, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay ; Lieut F Connop to be Captain vice T D Kirkpatrick ; Sec Lieut D E O Jones to be Lieutenant, vice F Connop.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt H L Butler is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

South Wales Borderers.—Sec Lieut W E Lawrence to

NOTICES.

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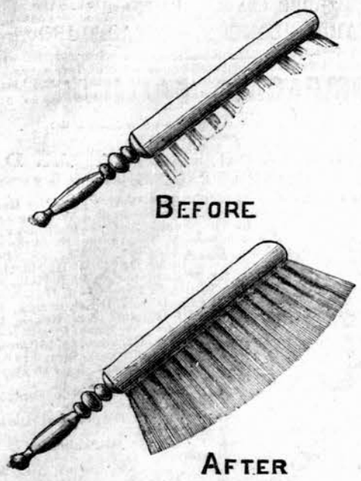

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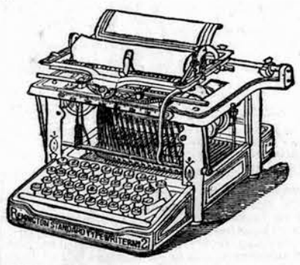

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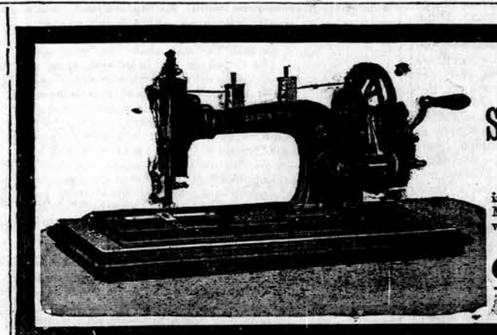

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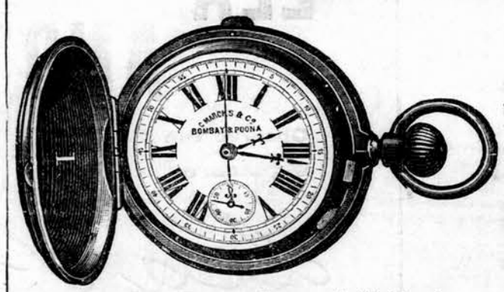

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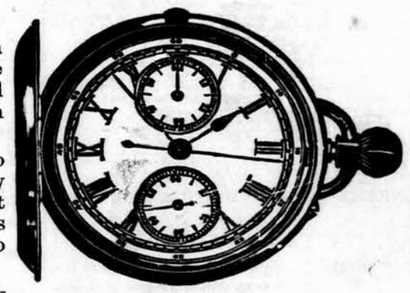

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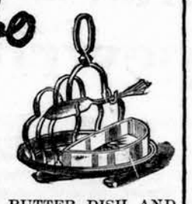

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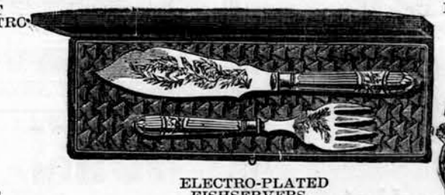

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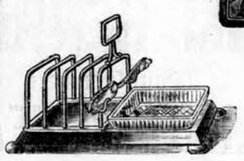

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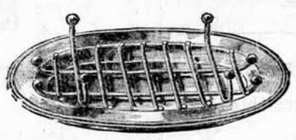

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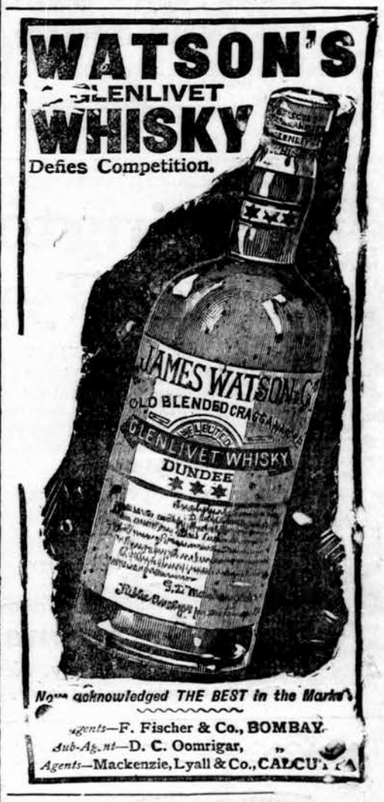

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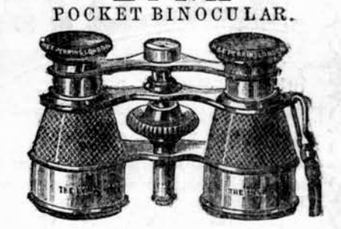

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